sexes. We may account, I think, for the comparatively more rapid increase in Feudatory territory in the same way; and in certain instances, as, for example, in the case of the Central Province Feudatories, there seems no doubt that the abnormal increase is mainly due to the fact that many of these small States happen to be just now more directly under British control or administration than they were ten years ago, as the difference between the rates of increase in the two sexes seems to indicate that immigration is not to be credited with the variation. On the other hand, there are instances where the female rate falls below that of males, and this is apparently more markedly a characteristic of the tracts most severely afflicted by the great famine of 1876-78 than of places which have enjoyed normal circumstances since 1881. The point is one that will receive due attention when dealing with the full returns, as without the age-tables it is futile to attempt explanation.

1. Bengal.

5. Looking at the several Provinces individually, the first calling for notice is Bengal, which now returns a population nine millions in excess of that of the United States of America at last year's census, spread over an area less than $\frac{1}{18}$ of that of the latter country. The general increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is spread over most of the Province, but special causes have been in operation in certain tracts, which have been cursorily noted by the Provincial Superintendent of the Census. For instance, in Rajshahye and Nuddea, there has been a gradually increasing tendency to malarial fever owing to local causes, which has driven the people to a more salubrious neighbourhood; and luckily there happens to be good cultivable land available within a reasonable distance from these tracts. Elsewhere the increase seems to have been proportionately higher in Eastern Bengal than in either Behar or Orissa. On the whole, however, the ten years have thrown twenty-nine more persons on every square mile of land, and now on that area there are on an average for the Province no less than 474 individuals.

2. North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Here we have the population of the German Empire on less than one-half its area. The increase is within 0·87 per cent. of my forecast, and is most apparent in Oudh, the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and in the Hill Tracts. Here, again, the people have begun to press on the land at the rate of 22 per square mile during the ten years, and now number 442 against 416 on that area. As in Bengal, three or four districts show a decrease, due, it is said, to the agricultural deterioration of a portion of the Doab, whilst under the hill ranges of the north, where the population is nearly stationary, the same complaint is made as in Bengal, namely, the greater prevalence of malarial fever of late years; and the returns seem to show that it is not without foundation.

3. Madras.

In Madras, the population of which now about equals that of Italy with Belgium, the pressure of population over the whole Presidency is considerably less than in the two Provinces above reviewed, still there is very considerable congestion in the highly cultivated tracts to the south-east. My forecast of increase has been proved wrong by some 3 per cent., owing, no doubt, in some degree to the return of emigrants or to actual immigration into the famine tracts which showed such a depletion in 1881. The areas of a good many of the districts, however, have been considerably changed since that year, but the general results seem to show a very large increase in the centre and east, and less along the west and in the northern part of the Coromandel Coast. The populous district of Tanjore contrasts strangely with its neighbours in an increase of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with 13 in Madura, 19 in South Arcot, and nearly 23 in Salem. The areality of the Presidency has risen from 221 to 248 per square mile in the decade.

4. Punjab.

The Punjab, which with its Feudatories has a population exceeding that of Spain and Portugal, has increased by nearly two million souls in British territory alone, and now supports 187 per square mile, or the same as Continental France, against 170 in 1881 (calculated on the revised area return). In some degree the increase is no doubt only apparent, being due to more correct returns of women and children;

but the extension of irrigation and cultivation and of settlements on the waste lands of the Province is sufficient to account for a considerable growth of population.

5. Bombay.

Taking the Presidency proper as distinct from Sind, Bombay occupies, as regards population, a place between Hungary and Spain on considerably less than the area of the former. As in the case of Madras, the re-population of the districts affected by the famine of 1876-78 has shown my forecast to be considerably below the actuals. There has been also a very large rise in the two districts in which good cultivable land is available to the largest extent, namely, Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. In Sind the increase has been very large, 18¾ per cent., compared with 14½ in the rest of the Presidency; and the return seems to indicate that this is a real, and not, in spite of the race and character of the population, only an apparent, variation. The areality of the whole Presidency is now 150 as compared with 131 at last census. Omitting from consideration Sind, with its large area of desert and barren mountain, the calculation results in an average of 207, against 192 in 1881, for the rest of the Province.

6. Central Provinces.

Next in population come the Central Provinces, with a population of 10,761,000, rather above that of Holland and Belgium combined, and with 3½ times the area of those countries. The population per square mile is now only 127, against 117, in 1881. With an average increase of just over 9⅜ per cent., the districts known as the Chattisgarh show a relatively more rapid growth; but in the hilly tracts also the increase has been notable, and may partly be attributable to better counting.

7. Assam.

This Province corresponds very accurately both in area and population with the returns for Roumania. It has increased in about the same ratio as the Punjab, and shows an areality of 117 as compared with 105 per square mile last census. There has been for some time past an endemic outbreak of a kind of fever known as the 'Black disease,' which has proved very destructive in the Kamrup district, and even appears to have spread to some extent across the Brahmaputra. The large increase shown against the hill tracts in this Province is probably attributable to extension of census operations as much as to the supposed prolificity of forest tribes.

8. Burma.

Passing by the smaller provinces, Berar, Ajmir, and Coorg,—the latter of which, by the way, shows a remarkable diminution in its male population, of which I have as yet had no explanation,—I come to Burma, where the census included very successfully a large tract never before enumerated. The people are far more widely educated than in India proper, and seemed to be able to appreciate and help in the work of the census, though in the matter of house-numbering I heard instances in which their interest was a little too zealously exhibited in supplement of the official registration. Lower Burma, now equal in population to Portugal, shows an extraordinary increase, partly due to the extension of trade along the coast and railways, partly to actual increase of cultivation, as on the reclaimed tracts of the Thongwa district, where an increase of 55 per cent. is shown; and in Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Tharrawaddy, in all of which the increase is above the provincial average. In Upper Burma the official estimate, based on rough returns of taxation, has generally been largely exceeded. Though affecting but a small population, it is satisfactory to hear that the preliminary record of Wunthô, where there has recently been some disturbance, was secured by the Deputy Commissioner of Kathâ before the Chief broke into hostilities.

6. In conclusion, I should explain that I can at present do no more than submit without comment the returns for the selected cities and towns of India. The variations in population in such communities require, in order to be reviewed thoroughly, the details of age, sex, and birthplace, all of which will be available by the time I next place the figures before Government.

Census of India, 1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part A.—British Territory.)

	Area in square miles.	Occupied Houses.		Population. Total.		Males.		Females.		Variation per cent. since last Census.		
		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Total.	Males.	Females.
...	143,345	6,697,114	5,641,914	35,588,850	30,812,745	17,601,990	15,250,617	17,986,860	15,562,128	+ 15·50	+ 15·42	+ 15·58
...	125,393	3,291,338	2,825,469	18,825,080	16,469,199	9,741,860	8,505,632	9,083,220	7,963,567	+ 14·30	+ 14·53	+ 14·05
..	149,725	12,900,629	10,531,228	70,909,260	66,589,553	35,339,940	33,122,832	35,569,320	33,466,721	+ 6·49	+ 6·69	+ 6·28
DH	106,111	8,104,583	6,866,503	46,922,690	44,107,869	24,300,290	22,912,556	22,622,400	21,195,313	+ 6·38	+ 6·05	+ 6·74
...	111,016	3,218,305	2,707,091	20,803,000	18,843,186	11,226,100	10,202,607	9,576,900	8,640,579	+ 10·41	+ 10·04	+ 10·85
...	2,711	102,572	64,118	541,890	460,722	287,940	248,844	253,950	211,878	+ 17·62	+ 15·71	+ 19·86
...	84,445	2,163,686	2,336,976	10,761,630	9,838,791	5,383,860	4,959,435	5,377,770	4,879,356	+ 9·38	+ 8·56	+ 10·21
...	17,711	594,102	466,027	2,896,670	2,672,673	1,491,060	1,380,492	1,405,610	1,292,181	+ 8·38	+ 8·01	+ 8·78
...	1,583	26,724	22,357	*172,630*	178,302	*95,660*	100,439	*76,970*	77,863	— *3·19*	— *4·76*	— *1·15*
...	46,307	1,107,323	859,388	5,416,510	4,881,426	2,787,210	2,503,703	2,629,300	2,377,723	+ 10·96	+ 11·32	+ 10·58
...	87,130	855,190	677,362	4,569,170	3,736,771	2,415,200	1,991,005	2,153,970	1,745,766	+ 22·28	+ 21·31	+ 23·38
...	69,012	551,556	...	2,984,730	...	1,430,170	...	1,554,560	...	...	...	...
...	*944,489*	39,713,122	*32,998,453*	220,392,110	*198,591,237*	112,101,280	*101,178,162*	108,290,830	*97,413,075*	+ 9·47	+ 9·38	+ 9·57
...	13 ?	6,908	5,254	41,910	34,860	28,900	22,735	13,010	12,125	+ 20·22	+ 27·12	+ 7·30
ic.	10 ?	4,543	...	26,880	...	23,540	...	3,340	...	...	...	...
B)	12 ?	2,997	2,938	15,670	14,628	13,430	12,640	2,240	1,988	+ 7·12	+ 6·35	+ 12·68
...	80 ?	2,899	2,443	14,410	14,473	6,510	6,835	7,900	7,638	— *0·44*	— *4·76*	+ 3·43
...	*115*	17,347	*10,635*	98,870	*63,961*	72,380	*42,210*	26,490	*21,751*	...	...	...
...	*944,604*	39,730,469	*32,809,068*	220,490,980	*198,655,198*	112,173,660	*101,220,372*	108,317,320	*97,434,826*	+ 10·99	+ *10·81*	+ *11·17*
*	1,583,276	*51,886,580*	43,404,675	*284,614,210*	255,689,178	*145,177,200*	129,995,641	*139,115,470*	123,992,222	+ *12·34*	+ 12·07	+ 12·59

00,000 persons in Feudatory territory and 9,500 in Trans-Himalayan British territory, for whom the returns are not yet available, but the figures for whom have been included above in the 1881 entries. In the 40 for 1891 and 1,701,315 for 1881 is due to the inclusion of Rajputána Bhils not enumerated by sex, and also (in 1881) the inclusion of the gross figures for Kashmir (1,534,972). In the last line allowance o hand by excluding the corresponding figures from those of last census in making the comparison, whilst the persons not enumerated by sex are left out of consideration in both cases. In the comparison of the ed, but not in that showing the expansion of the whole country.

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Passing by the smaller provinces, Berar, Ajmir, and Coorg,—the latter of which, by the way, shows a remarkable diminution in its male population, of which I have as yet had no explanation,—I come to Burma, where the census included very successfully a large tract never before enumerated. The people are far more widely educated than in India proper, and seemed to be able to appreciate and help in the work of the census, though in the matter of house-numbering I heard instances in which their interest was a little too zealously exhibited in supplement of the official registration. Lower Burma, now equal in population to Portugal, shows an extraordinary increase, partly due to the extension of trade along the coast and railways, partly to actual increase of cultivation, as on the reclaimed tracts of the Thongwa district, where an increase of 55 per cent. is shown; and in Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Tharrawaddy, in all of which the increase is above the provincial average. In Upper Burma the official estimate, based on rough returns of taxation, has generally been largely exceeded. Though affecting but a small population, it is satisfactory to hear that the preliminary record of Wunthô, where there has recently been some disturbance, was secured by the Deputy Commissioner of Kathâ before the Chief broke into hostilities.

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PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part A.—British Territory.)

Province.	Area in square miles.	Occupied Houses.		Population. Total.		Males.		Females.		Variation per cent. since last Census.		
		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Madras	143,345	6,697,114	5,641,914	35,588,850	30,812,745	17,601,990	15,250,617	17,986,860	15,562,128	+ 15·50	+ 15·42	+ 15·58
2. Bombay and Sind	125,393	3,391,338	2,825,469	18,825,080	16,469,199	9,741,860	8,505,632	9,083,220	7,963,567	+ 14·30	+ 14·53	+ 14·05
3. Bengal	149,725	12,900,629	10,531,228	70,909,260	66,589,553	35,339,940	33,122,832	35,569,320	33,466,721	+ 6·49	+ 6·69	+ 6·28
4. North-West Provinces & Oudh	106,111	8,104,583	6,866,503	46,922,690	44,107,869	24,300,290	22,912,556	22,622,400	21,195,313	+ 6·38	+ 6·05	+ 6·74
5. Punjab	111,016	3,218,305	2,707,091	20,803,000	18,843,186	11,226,100	10,202,607	9,576,900	8,640,579	+ 10·41	+ 10·04	+ 10·85
6. Ajmir-Merwara	2,711	102,572	64,118	541,890	460,722	287,940	248,844	253,950	211,878	+ 17·62	+ 15·71	+ 19·86
7. Central Provinces ...	84,445	2,163,686	2,336,976	10,761,630	9,838,791	5,383,860	4,959,435	5,377,770	4,879,356	+ 9·38	+ 8·56	+ 10·21
8. Berar	17,711	594,102	466,027	2,896,670	2,672,673	1,491,060	1,380,492	1,405,610	1,292,181	+ 8·38	+ 8·01	+ 8·78
9. Coorg	1,583	26,724	22,357	*172,630*	178,302	*95,660*	100,439	*76,970*	77,863	— *3·19*	— *4·76*	— *1·15*
10. Assam	46,307	1,107,323	859,388	5,416,510	4,881,426	2,787,210	2,503,703	2,629,300	2,377,723	+ 10·96	+ 11·32	+ 10·58
11. Lower Burma	87,130	855,190	677,362	4,569,170	3,736,771	2,415,200	1,991,005	2,153,970	1,745,766	+ 22·28	+ 21·31	+ 23·38
12. *Upper Burma*	69,012	551,556	...	2,984,730	...	1,430,170	...	1,554,560	...	...	...	...
Total, Continental ...	*944,489*	39,713,122	*32,998,433*	220,392,110	*198,591,237*	112,101,280	*101,178,162*	108,290,830	*97,413,075*	+ 9·47	+ 9·38	+ 9·57
13. Aden and Perim	13 ?	6,908	5,254	41,910	34,860	28,900	22,735	13,010	12,125	+ 20·22	+ 27·12	+ 7·30
14. Baluchistán Cantonments, &c.	10 ?	4,543	...	26,880	...	23,540	...	3,340	...	...	...	...
15. Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	12 ?	2,997	2,938	15,670	14,628	13,430	12,640	2,240	1,988	+ 7·12	+ 6·35	+ 12·68
16. Laccadive Islands ...	80 ?	2,899	2,443	14,410	14,473	6,510	6,835	7,900	7,638	— *0·44*	— *4·76*	+ 3·43
Total, Dependencies ...	*115*	17,347	*10,635*	98,870	*63,961*	72,380	*42,210*	26,490	*21,751*	...	...	...
Total, British Territory ...	*944,604*	39,730,469	*32,809,068*	220,490,980	*198,655,198*	112,173,660	*101,220,372*	108,317,320	*97,434,826*	+ 10·99	+ *10·81*	+ *11·17*
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA*	1,583,276	*51,886,580*	43,104,675	*284,614,210*	255,689,178	*145,177,200*	129,995,641	*139,115,470*	123,992,222	+ *12·34*	+ 12·07	+ 12·59

* Omitting in 1891 about 1,500,000 persons in Feudatory territory and 9,500 in Trans-Himalayan British territory, for whom the returns are not yet available, but the figures for whom have been included above in the 1881 entries. In the total population, the excess of 321,540 for 1891 and 1,701,315 for 1881 is due to the inclusion of Rajputána Bhils not enumerated by sex, and also (in 1881) the inclusion of the gross figures for Kashmir (1,534,972). In the last line allowance has been made for the returns not yet to hand by excluding the corresponding figures from those of last census in making the comparison, whilst the persons not enumerated by sex are left out of consideration in both cases. In the comparison of the Continental total, Upper Burma is omitted, but not in that showing the expansion of the whole country.

Census of India, 1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part B.—Feudatory Territory.)

State or Agency, &c.	Area in square miles.	Occupied Houses.		Population.						Variation per cent. since last Census.		
				Total.		Males.		Females.				
		1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Hyderabad*	81,807	2,028,213	1,859,600	10,458,930	9,845,594	5,281,490	5,002,137	5,096,840	4,843,457	...	...	...
2. Baroda*	8,570	534,858	479,643	2,414,200	2,185,005	1,253,180	1,139,512	1,161,020	1,045,493	+16·09	+ 9·97	+ 11·05
3. Mysore*	24,723	886,620	733,200	4,859,760	4,186,188	2,442,550	2,085,842	2,417,210	2,100,346	+10·16	+ 17·10	+ 15·09
4. Kashmir‡	*80,900*§	480,300§	...	2,507,240	1,534,972‡	1,277,630	...	1,123,100	...	...	...	...
5. Rajputána†	129,750	2,171,909	2,101,451	12,089,330	10,268,392†	6,307,510	5,461,493	5,647,390	4,640,556	+17·73	+ 15·49	+ 21·70
6. Central India*	75,079	1,921,686	1,680,394	10,139,570	9,261,907	5,296,960	4,882,823	4,842,610	4,379,084	+ 9·47	+ 8·48	+ 10·58
7. Bombay Feudatories* ...	69,045	1,604,478	1,348,599	8,059,760	6,926,464	4,119,070	3,564,441	3,940,690	3,362,023	+16·36	+ 15·56	+ 17·21
8. Madras Feudatories* ...	9,475	747,382	685,447	3,673,370	3,344,849	1,832,160	1,662,540	1,841,210	1,682,309	+ 9·82	+ 10·20	+ 9·44
9. Bengal Feudatories ‖ ...	37,515	518,900	505,546	2,709,750	2,947,308	1,372,020	1,502,759	1,337,730	1,444,549	...	...	...
10. Central Province Feudatories	28,834	392,115	375,283	2,155,490	1,709,720	1,086,590	867,687	1,068,900	842,033	+26·07	+ 25·23	+ 26·94
11. North-West Province Feudatories.	5,125	147,322	125,907	799,160	741,750	412,170	384,699	386,990	357,051	+ 7·74	+ 7·14	+ 8·38
12. Punjab Feudatories ...	38,299	722,328	655,215	4,256,670	3,860,761	2,322,210	2,111,779	1,934,460	1,748,982	+10·25	+ 9·96	+ 10·60
13. Manipur ‖	*8,000*§	...	45,322	...	221,070	...	109,557	...	111,513	...	...	...
14. *Sikkim*	*1,550*§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. *Baluchistán*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. *Shán States*	40,000§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Feudatory Territory ...	*638,672*	12,156,111	*10,595,607*	64,123,230	*57,033,980*	33,003,540	*28,775,269*	30,798,150	*26,557,396*	+14·31	+*16·53*	+*17·93*

* Including the insulated British cantonments and stations. In Hyderabad the chief jágirs have not yet furnished returns, nor has Secunderabad shown the sexes separately.
† Including Bhils not enumerated by sex, and excluding Banswára not yet returned.
‡ The last Kashmir census was taken in 1873, and excludes, like the present one, the females of the dominant Hindu caste. The return from Gilgit, too, has been stopped by snow on the passes.
§ Italicised figures are estimates only. The enumeration of the three last States is not to be taken till May, and will consist of a rough census by households only.
‖ No returns yet received for most of the Chota Nágpur Feudatories or from Manipur.
The total population in 1891 and 1881 includes 321,540 and 1,701,315 persons respectively who were not enumerated by sex. The percentage of variation in the total excludes the population of 1881, for which the returns in 1891 have not been yet received. Counting those not shown

Census of India—1891.

PRELIMINARY TOTALS.—(Part C.—Cities and Towns.)

City or Town.	Population.		Variation per cent.	Remarks.
	1891.	1881.		
1. Calcutta and Suburbs	840,130	741,600	+13·29	Area not identical.
2. Howrah and Bally	129,800	105,570	+22·95	
3. Gáya	79,920	76,410	+ 4·59	
4. Monghyr	56,970	55,370	+ 2·89	
5. Dacca	83,760	79,080	+ 5·92	
6. Bhagalpur	68,780	68,240	+ 0·71	
7. Darbhanga	73,320	65,950	+11·17	
8. Chupra	56,980	51,670	+10·27	Patna and Behar returns not yet received.
9. Bombay and Island	804,470	773,200	+ 4·04	
10. Karachi	104,250	73,560	+41·72	
11. Poona	160,460	129,750	+34·77	
12. Ahmedabad	145,990	127,620	+14·39	
13. Surat	*108,000*	109,840	— *1·68*	
14. Sholapur	61,312	61,280	+ 0·05	
15. Hyderabad (Sind)	57,790	48,150	+20·02	
16. Hubli	50,780	37,680	+34·77	
17. Madras	449,950	405,850	+10·87	
18. Trichinopoly	90,730	84,450	+ 7·44	
19. Madura	87,430	73,810	+18·45	
20. Tanjore	*54,060*	54,750	— *1·26*	
21. Combaconam	*54,000*	60,000	— *9·00*	
22. Negapatam	58,850	53,860	+ 9·27	
23. Calicut	65,710	57,090	+15·10	
24. Salem	67,750	50,670	+33·71	
25. Bellary				return not yet received.
26. Nagpur	117,910	98,300	+19·95	
27. Jubbulpur	84,570	75,710	+11·70	
28. Lahore	176,720	149,370	+18·31	
29. Delhi	193,580	173,390	+11·64	
30. Amritsar	136,500	151,900	—*10·14*	Decrease in the City itself, whilst suburbs and cantonment have increased.
31. Peshâwar	83,930	79,980	+ 4·94	
32. Multân	74,510	68,670	+ 8·49	

City or Town.	Population.		Variation per cent.	Remarks.
	1891.	1881.		
33. Umballa	79,270	67,460	+17·51	
34. Rawal Pindi	73,460	52,980	+38·66	
35. Siálkot	54,930	45,760	+20·04	
36. Allahabad	176,770	148,550	+19·00	
37. Lucknow	272,590	261,300	+ 4·32	
38. Agra	165,340	160,200	+ 3·21	
39. Benares	222,420	199,700	+11·38	
40. Cawnpore	182,310	151,440	+20·38	
41. Meerut	116,300	99,570	+16·80	
42. Baréli	121,680	113,420	+ 7·28	
43. Shajehánpur	77,690	74,830	+ 3·82	
44. Moradabad	73,410	67,390	+ 8·98	
45. Farakhabad	78,180	748,070	+25·21	
46. Aligarh	60,370	61,730	+ 2·21	
47. Saháranpur	63,300	59,190	+ 6·94	
48. Gorakhpur	66,300	57,920	+14·47	
49. Mirzapur	82,660	56,380	+46·61	
50. Faizabád and Ajodhiá	79,200	55,570	+43·06	
51. Muttra	60,020	47,480	+26·41	
52. Rangoon	181,210	134,180	+35·05	
53. Mandalay	187,910	...	...	
54. Maulmain	57,920	53,110	+ 9·05	
55. Hydrabad (Deccan)	392,730	354,960	+10·64	
56. Bangalore	179,670	155,860	+15·28	
57. Baroda	116,460	101,820	+14·38	
58. Rámpúr	73,530	74,250	— 0·97	
59. Bhartpúr	67,560	66,160	+ 2·12	
60. Patiála	55,960	53,630	+ 4·34	
61. Alwar	90,880	89,870	+ 1·12	
62. Ajmir	67,877	48,740	+39·26	Jeypore and Bhaunagar returns not yet received.
63. Srinagar	120,340	...	...	

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been custo nary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be inclu ied in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	15 1	27 5	27 5	...	...	157 0	157 0	20 0	16 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	16 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	15 13	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 3	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 4	12 14	15 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	...	...	...	11 11	14 0	15 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	50 2	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 0	10 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	26 10	22 13	8 4	8 4	70 0	65 0	16 0	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	27 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 12	11 3
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 14	19 1	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	170 0	9 0	8 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	13 4	13 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Cachar	9 8	9 6½	...	...	11 0	11 6½	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—

Eastern hill tracts—																														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6½	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0				
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)				
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	4 8	4 8				
Eastern—																														
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 5*	12 12*	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0				
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0				
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0				
Tipperah	11 10	11 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 0½	17 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 2	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0				
Dacca	12 6	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12				
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0				
Deltaic—																														
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0				
24-Pergunnahs	10 0	10 12	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12				
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8				
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8				
Calcutta	11 6	11 10	18 0	17 10	9 13	9 14	14 10	14 8	16 9	17 1	11 4	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 3	16 6	19 13	18 14	14 0	14 2	95 0	95 0	10 12	10 12				
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0				
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 13	14 0	...	21 5½	13 5	14 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	16 13	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13				
Jessore	12 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2				
Furreedpore	12 8	12 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0				
Central—																														
Bankoora	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	10 8	10 10				
Burdwan	11 8	12 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11				
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8				
Moorshedabad	10 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0				
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0				
Pubna	18 0	17 10	...	...	7 6	7 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15				
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0				
Rajshahye	15 0	12 0	26 4	24 0	13 8	13 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9				
Máldah	11 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 0				
Northern—																														
Rungpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6				
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	15 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0				
Jalpáiguri	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0				
Darjeeling	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0				
Orissa—																														
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13				
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 1	...	...	19 11	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0				
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0				
Chota-Nagpur—																														
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0				
Manbhoom	10 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14				
Lohardugga	12 8	7 8 to 11 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	17 0 to 19 0	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	24 0	25 0	18 0 to 22 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8				
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0				

(a) Not stated.

* Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1891—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	11 9	12 9	21 0	18 14	10 8	11 0	15 12	16 12	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	13 10	16 13	18 6	18 14	18 14	13 10	12 9	127 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	12 8	13 0	17 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 to 14 4	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	12 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 4	13 6½	21 7	20 3	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	13 14	17 11	151 8	151 8	10 6	10 8
Durbhunga	13 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 3	17 0	17 9	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 3	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 8	18 11	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	12 4	11 8	19 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 13	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 4	17 8	16 0	16 12	16 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Chumparun	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10—0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	10 0	11 8	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 11	11 11	15 11½	15 3	9 8	9 13½	15 7	15 7	16 8	16 4	15 11½	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 13	14 14½	17 9	17 14	14 14½	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	12 14	13 8	16 12	16 13	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 3	17 6	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	16 12	18 0	16 12	18 0	17 6	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	10 12	11 14	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	15 8	...	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 8	16 0	100 0	110 0	10 8	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	12 10	12 10	15 12	15 4	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 4	16 12	16 12	16 4	16 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	15 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 2
Fatehpur	13 4	13 0	14 4	15 0	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	12 8	13 4	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 10	10 10
Jalaun	12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 4	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Cawnpore	13 12	14 8	16 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 4	16 8	19 0	16 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 8	15 4	16 0	14 12	15 12	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 12	17 0	17 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	11 12	12 0	13 12	15 0	5 12	6 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 8	130 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	13 0	13 8	15 8	16 0	5 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Etah	12 4	13 12	15 4	16 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	15 8	13 4	15 4	16 4	17 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	17 4	16 4	17 4	13 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 14
Jhánsi	14 1	15 8	18 4	18 4	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	18 7½	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 3	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 8	13 0	16 8	17 4	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	15 12	17 4	15 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 8	17 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	14 12	110 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	15 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 8	17 4	18 0	17 4	160 0	140 0	11 12	11 4
Bulandshahr	14 5	14 10	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	18 4	18 4	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 13	17 4	16 8	16 8	12 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	13 12	14 0	18 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	10 12	12 14	16 4	...	9 0	10 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	16 4	16 12	...	18 0	16 4	16 12	150 0	155 0	10 0	10 4
Azamgarh	11 13	11 13	13 12	15 2	8 14	8 14	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 11	16 4	11 13	11 13	177 8	177 8	10 8	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 3	12 0	13 8	14 13	9 7	9 7	13 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	14 13	16 3	16 3	13 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	11 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 8	14 4	15 4	17 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	15 8	17 4	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	19 0	15 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	12 4	13 12	15 4	16 4	6 8	7 0	12 4	12 8	14 4	15 0	16 4	15 0	...	...	14 8	15 4	14 9	16 0	16 4	17 0	15 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 2	13 4	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4

Bareilly	11 4	13 2	15 5	16 4	8 2	8 2	12 3	12 8	14 6	16 14	14 6	15 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5	15 10	15 10	16 14	15 10	16 14	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10						
Moradabad	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 3	12 4	16 0	17 12	16 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 4	15 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0						
Tarái	12 8	13 12	17 8	21 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 14	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 12	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 2	11 0						
Bijnor	13 8	13 12	17 2	16 14	11 0	11 0	11 13	12 2	15 12	16 14	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 8	19 3	10 0	11 0	120 0	132 0	10 0	11 0						
Muzaffarnagar	13 8	15 6	14 0	15 15	6 0	6 9	11 8	12 13	17 8	19 3	15 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	6 0	6 9	15 0	16 8	17 8	19 3	10 0	11 0	120 0	132 0	10 0	11 0						
Saháranpur	14 3	13 15	17 2	17 3	8 8	8 9½	12 12	11 13	18 7	18 5	17 3	17 3	20 8	...	17 3	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0						
Dehra Dún	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0						
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0						
Garhwál	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0						
Oudh—																																
Southern—																																
Partábgarh	13 8	13 13	17 0	17 0	8 0	9 5	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 5	17 0	16 0	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	14 14	...	...	13 0	13 13	150 0	187 0	10 0	9 13						
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8						
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0						
Unao	12 4	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 12	15 0	17 0	12 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0						
Lucknow	12 8	13 6	14 6	15 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	14 2	15 8	13 13	15 4	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 12	14 8	15 10	16 8	15 4	17 4	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12						
Hardoi	13 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	17 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0						
Northern—																																
Fyzabad	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 10	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 4	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 4	16 8	16 8	15 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 12						
Barabanki	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8						
Gonda	14 4	14 8	15 12	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 10	14 12	18 2	18 4	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 12	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12						
Bahraich	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0						
Sitapur	14 2	14 12	25 0	18 4	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	15 12	17 2	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0						
Kheri	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8						
Rajputana—																																
Eastern—																																
Partábgarh	14 11	15 0	22 8	21 14	8 2	8 12	10 2	11 4	23 2	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 4	23 2	23 12	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 15	16 5						
Bánswára	20 10	21 4	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8‖	26 4	38 12	38 2	20 0	18 12	...	...	10 5	10 0						
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	12 8	17 3	17 15½	10 15	9 12½	11 11½	10 8½	19 8½	21 1½	14 13½	15 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	12 1½	12 14½	19 8½	24 0	10 15	10 8½	160 0	160 0	19 12½	9 12½						
Sirohee	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 6	20 0	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 12	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0						
Kúrpura	15 1	16 0	23 5	23 8	...	...	8 6	8 4	20 0	20 0	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 0						
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 8	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	90 0	86 0	13 0	12 0						
Abu	12 2	12 12	18 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0						
Kishenguth	13 12	13 12	18 0	17 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 4	18 4	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	17 4	19 0	18 12	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0						
Boondee	21 8	22 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8						
Kotah	18 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8						
Jhallawar	13 11½	14 4	23 14	23 14	8 14	8 14	11 12½	12 11	27 8	27 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 2	16 8	29 3½	29 3½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12						
Tonk	14 4	14 14	19 8	19 14	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 4	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 8	11 7						
Jeypore	13 12	14 0	19 8	20 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	21 0	21 8	17 8	19 12	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16-8 0	16-8 0	19 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0						
																	17 0	17 12														
Kerowlee	13 8	14 1	20 0	20 10	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	18 12	18 2	...	...	17 8	16 4	17 8	16 10	...	...	20 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 4						
Dholpur	12 10	13 14	17 9	18 2	8 8	8 13	10 12	11 4	16 7	18 5	16 2	17 7	...	...	13 8	14 10	15 13	16 6	...	...	21 8	11 15	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 4						
Bhurtpore	14 2	14 6	18 0	18 12	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	17 0	18 0	16 10	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 4	17 12	17 8	18 0	11 8	20 8	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12						
Ulwur	14 9	15 3	19 4	19 10	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 2	19 10	20 7	17 11	17 5	...	...	13 0	12 13	18 9	18 12	20 0	21 10	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 9						
Deoli Cantonment	15 12	15 8	20 12	21 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 12	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 13½	18 10	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4						
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	14 0	18 7½	19 0½	7 6½	7 4	8 6½	8 4	19 0	19 1	17 6½	16 8	...	...	...	...	19 6½	16 8½	19 6½	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	11 8						
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8						
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 6	14 8						
Anádra	13 10	14 4	19 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0						
Shahpoora	14 12	14 12	20 12	21 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	20 8	21 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8						
Western—																																
Jodhpore	13 2	13 12	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	17 3	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2						
Jeysulmere	11 0	10 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 9	18 12	19 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0						
Bickaneer	12 0	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8						
Central India—																																
Indore	13 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	8 9	8 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 8	16 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0						
Neemuch Cantonment	13 7	14 2	22 12	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 6	25 0	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 15	24 12	26 0	25 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0						
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 4	...	...	17 12	19 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	12 12						
Goona	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0						
Gwalior	13 8½	14 7½	15 15	15 15	7 7	7 7	9 13	9 9	18 9½	20 3	17 6	17 8½	...	...	14 14	14 14	12 12	12 12	21 13	22 5	12 14	13 2½	170 0	170 0	11 15	11 15						

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penniselum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet *Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	†	†	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	15 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	■	■	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	■	■	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	15 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 4
Amritsar	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 4
Kángra	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	25 0	28 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	75 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	■	■	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	■	■	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	■	■	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	83 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	10 8	11 8
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	94 0	94 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	125 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	18 0	19 0	31 0	39 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	40 0	21 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	11 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	17 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 0	20 0	‡	25 0	‡	‡	112 0	112 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	13 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 13	13 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 12	8 6	8 10	18 4	19 8	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 11	...	...	9 8	8 4	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 12	11 4	13 0	14 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	40 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—

Bombay—																														
Konkan—																														
Karwar	12 0	12 10½	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	12 0				
Ratnágiri	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 6	10 11	13 7	13 7	18 3	18 3	15 15	15 15	20 8	21 2	...	...	14 11	15 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	150 0	135 0	12 5	12 5				
Colába (Alibág)	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	..	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	11 3	11 3				
Bombay	10 9	10 15	15 8	14 15	7 1	7 1	12 4	12 4	16 13	17 2	15 13	15 13	14 4	14 11	15 1	5 1	14 15	14 5	17 6	16 11	10 3	9 6	67 3	67 3	11 3	11 3				
Tánna (Salsette)	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	6 13	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 13½	16 13½	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 5½	10 5½	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5				
Deccan—																														
Dharwar (Hubli)	18 2	18 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	25 6	25 6	23 1	23 1	31 0	31 0	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	28 2	28 2	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5				
Belgaum	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	21 8	24 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	83 0	83 0	14 8	14 4				
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	8 14	9 9	10 0	11 7	18 10	18 10	18 2	18 2	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	18 3	16 14	20 6	20 6	15 2	13 6	120 0	108 0	13 2	13 2				
Sholápur	19 4	19 11	...	...	10 12	10 11	11 5	11 4	28 3	29 9	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 8	...	...	18 3	18 2	75 0	75 0	11 4	11 4				
Bijápur	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	27 0	27 0	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12				
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 4	13 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	19 9	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	..	18 0	18 0	67 7	67 7	12 4	12 4				
Khandesh—																														
Ahmednagar	14 7	14 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	24 14	24 14	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	27 5	27 5	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0				
Násik	7 4	17 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	21 9	21 9	26 2	26 2	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	17 4	17 4	128 0	128 0	13 13	13 13				
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 7	14 5	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 6	9 6	26 7	25 12	21 12	20 13	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 10	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6				
Guserat—																														
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0				
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0				
Kaira	12 5	10 10	...	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	11 6	20 0	20 0	17 12	19 0	20 8	21 5	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 11	24 8	24 9	128 0	120 0	13 4	13 5				
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 11½	10 4½	10 4½	6 4½	6 4½	9 11½	9 11½	17 1½	18 4½	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	12 9	12 9	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½				
Ahmedabád (Daskrohi)	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8				
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	8 7	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 7	14 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	23 5	23 5	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2				
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	145 0	145 0	13 0	13 0				
Kattywar—																														
Rájkot	14 10	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	8 4	8 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0				
Central Provinces—																														
Western—																														
Nimár	15 1	13 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	13 1	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	14 4	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6				
Khandwa-Asirgárh Cant.	13 0	13 0	..	...	11 0	10 5	12 0	11 10	24 0	24 0	26 7	24 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 7	14 0	...	...	15 0	14 5	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0				
Hoshangabad	12 8	15 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0				
Betúl	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8				
Chhindwára	17 9	17 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 9	...	...	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0				
Nágpur	16 4	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	120 0	100 0	9 13	9 13				
Wardha	16 0	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	24 0	24 0	124 0	124 0	10 3	10 4				
Central—																														
Narsinghpur	15 3	13 8	...	...	10 15	9 3	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 10	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2				
Saugor	12 1	12 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 3	11 3	14 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 9	...	...	17 1	17 1	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 15				
Damoh	14 2	16 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 13	9 2				
Jubbulpore	12 8	14 14	...	...	12 8	12 4	15 4	15 4	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8				
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	23 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 8				
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 15	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 9	16 9	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2				
Bálághát	17 1	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	22 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0				
Bhandára	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	16 4	17 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0				
Chánda	17 3	17 10	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 14	...	...	17 13	17 13	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0				
Eastern—																														
Bilaspur	18 15	23 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	21 5	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	20 2	...	...	25 7	26 9	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8				
Raipur	18 9	19 11	...	...	13 11	13 11	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	23 7	25 8	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0				
Sambalpur	17 4	19 4	...	...	14 12	14 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0				
Berar—																														
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0				
Básim	6 0	16 0	...	...	9 5	8 2	11 8	14 2	26 5	25 0	21 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	17 10	16 14	...	...	16 5	16 8	81 0	81 0	9 11	9 12				
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	19 0	64 0	64 * 0	10 8	10 8				
Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 0				
Amráoti	15 7	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 11	25 13	19 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 13	...	...	17 11	16 13	93 0	93 0	10 0	10 0				
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0				
Nizam's Territories—																														
Secunderabad	13 3	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 2	11 11	11 8	19 7	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 8	...	...	21 7	22 3	125 0	130 0	9 4	9 4				
Boláram	4 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 14	9 14	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5				
Chadarghat	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8				

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1891 —*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	19 2	19 2	20 11	20 11	23 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	15 6	13 14	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 6	9 3	11 5	10 5	20 8	21 6	21 5	20 8	23 14	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 14	15 6	...	...	11 0	11 3	12 3	12 6	27 13	28 3	24 14	25 6	29 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 5	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 13	12 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	23 8	23 8	20 5	20 5	24 13	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	28 2	28 2	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 3	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	31 5	33 11	34 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	14 14	14 6	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	18 6	18 6	*	*	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 2	10 14	11 11	11 6	19 2	19 2	17 14	17 14	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 2	9 13	10 13	10 11	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 2	22 5	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	9 11	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	20 0	21 10	19 2	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	9 6	11 10	9 13	17 8	18 3	19 2	19 2	21 0	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 5	9 8	11 3	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	15 3	15 3
Madura	10 2	9 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	*	*	16 3	14 11	20 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	25 0	24 8	19 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	102 0	102 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	12 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 12	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	17 0	17 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 12	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	132 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	14 11	13 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	12 10	29 6	25 3	...	...	31 8	30 7	...	...	15 12	13 10	...	...	21 0	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	44 0	46 0	44 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 9	8 0	9 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	20 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 4th, 1891.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the brisk rise of temperature which has occurred throughout a large part of Northern India. The pressure and wind changes of the present week call for little notice. The barometer, though steadily higher in the north-west and lower over the Peninsula and Burma than elsewhere, has been very uniform in its readings throughout the whole of the Indian region; but accompanying this uniformity there has been an irregularity in the distribution of pressure which has resulted in the production of slight local disturbances in different parts of the country, which have given dust or thunder storms to the places affected. The low pressure areas which have been shown over Burma and the Peninsula have probably been the result of the high temperatures which have prevailed in those regions compared with the temperatures reported from Northern India. The wind has been very steadily northerly over a large part of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and the West Coast, but elsewhere the directions have been fairly normal. The strong westerly winds which are characteristic of the hot season have commenced down the Gangetic plain, while in Madras a fairly steady wind has blown from the comparatively cool surface of the Bay into the hot strip of land lying along the eastern side of the Peninsula. In Burma the wind directions have exhibited a well-marked cyclonic circulation around the low pressure overlying that country.

Temperature has undergone a steady rise during the week. The rise has been greater in the north-west than elsewhere and comparatively slight in Southern India, while in Burma the change has been actually reversed, and the thermometer at the close of the week relatively to the average read lower than it did at the commencement. Although, as compared with last week, there has been a decided increase of heat, the mean temperature has not yet reached its average height of the season over the greater part of the country. In Burma there were five days on which the mean temperature was higher than the average, and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and Madras there was one day, but in all the other Provinces the week was colder than usual throughout.

The following table shows the amount of the temperature variations from the normal average for each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	March			April				Variation for week.
	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	+2·1	+1·0	+0·6	+0·3	−0·5	−0·3	+0·8
Bengal	−2·5	−4·1	−4·8	−5·1	−4·4	−2·8	−0·8	−3·5
North-West Provinces	−9·3	−8·9	−7·5	−6·9	−3·9	−2·2	−1·5	−5·7
Punjab	−9·3	−6·9	−4·5	−1·3	+1·0	−2·3	−1·3	−3·5
Bombay	−1·0	−0·7	−0·7	−0·8	−0·2	−1·1	−0·8	−0·8
Berar and Central Provinces	−4·1	−2·2	−4·4	−5·8	−4·0	−1·1	−1·8	−3·3
Guzerat and Central India	−6·3	−8·9	−8·2	−3·8	−2·3	−0·9	−1·3	−4·5
Sind and Rajputana	−8·0	−5·6	−4·4	−0·9	−0·9	−0·8	+0·3	−2·9
Madras	−1·2	−0·1	−0·9	−0·8	−0·5	−0·3	+0·2	−0·5
Mean variation for whole India	−4·4	−3·9	−3·8	−2·8	−1·7	−1·3	−0·8	...

This table shows, first, that, with the exception of Burma, every Province had a mean temperature for the week lower than usual, the amount of the deficiency ranging from $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-West Provinces to $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Madras; second, that the mean temperature of the whole Indian region was below the normal for each day of the week, but that the amount of the deficiency steadily decreased from $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 29th to only about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 4th.

As mentioned above, the greatest rise of temperature has occurred over North-West India. The figures given in the table show that, as compared with the normal average, there was a rise of 8° between the beginning and end of the week over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. This rise does not, however, fully represent the actual rise of temperature which has taken place, because at this season the average temperature increases decidedly in the space of a week. The following figures show the actual increase at a few representative stations:

	Mean temperature, 29th.	Mean temperature, 4th.	Difference.
	°	°	°
Simla	44·8	57·7	+ 12·9
Rawalpindi	60·8	67·8	+ 7·0
Lahore	64·4	72·4	+ 8·0
Agra	73·1	82·3	+ 9·2
Lucknow	72·2	82·9	+ 10·7
Jeypore	71·4	82·3	+ 10·9
Jacobabad	71·8	80·7	+ 8·9

The greatest rise has been at the hill stations, and the maximum temperature at Simla on the 4th April was 16° higher than the maximum reported on the 29th.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been exceedingly slight, and has mainly fallen in showers connected with thunderstorms. These showers have been very scattered, and, except in the Central Provinces, the average fall for the week for the districts where rain has occurred has been less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. The concluding table of the Summary shows that rain has been experienced in 16 of the rainfall divisions, and no rain whatever in 35 of the divisions. In four of the divisions where rain fell the average amount of each division exceeded one-tenth of an inch, while in the other twelve it was less. The only divisions which received any excess of rain were the central and eastern divisions of the Central Provinces.

This comparatively dry week has exercised an appreciable effect on the figures given in the final column of the concluding table which shows the total rainfall since the 1st of March. Though there is still a very large excess for this period over the greater part of the country, the amount is appreciably less than it was last week. In Burma, Assam, Khandeish, Berar, Kattiawar, and the Carnatic the season has been less wet than usual.

As might be anticipated from the statement of the general rainfall, the returns of maximum falls show very few amounts of any importance. The following are the falls exceeding one inch:

Central Provinces—Chanda—Sudder	... ...	1·16
" " Seoni — Sudder	... ...	1·27

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 4th, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to April 4th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·06	1·20	— 95
	Lower Burma	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·50	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·07	0·26	— 73
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·03	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·02	0·35	+ 191
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·45	— 0·44	2·20	2·93	— 25
	Assam (Surma)	0	2·93	— 2·93	3·12	11·44	— 73
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	1·35	— 1·31	2·87	5·05	— 43
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·40	— 0·37	4·05	2·13	+ 90
	Central Bengal	0	0·19	— 0·19	4·28	1·05	+ 308
	North Bengal	0	0·49	— 0·49	2·37	2·01	+ 18
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	4·15	1·13	+ 267
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	— 0·09	5·27	0·99	+ 432
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·83	0·37	+ 665
	Do. (North)	0	0·03	— 0·08	2·08	0·42	+ 395
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·91	0·28	+ 225
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·44	0·35	+ 311
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·98	0·47	+ 321
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·46	0·31	+ 371
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·93	0·40	+ 132
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·15	0·98	+ 119
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·98	0·49	+ 304
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·84	0·50	+ 268
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·11	— 0·11	2·03	1·04	+ 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·44	— 0·44	2·61	2·94	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·07	0·35	— 0·28	2·81	2·09	+ 34
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	1·04	0·69	+ 51
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·06	0·42	— 0·36	1·81	1·28	+ 41
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·40	— 0·40	0·48	1·44	— 67
	Coorg	0	0·37	— 0·37	0·99	1·20	— 18
	Mysore	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·64	0·52	+ 23
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·28	0·07	+ 300
	Bombay Deccan	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·50	0·30	+ 67
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·06	— 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·21	0·38	— 45
	Central Provinces (West)	0·17	0·05	+ 0·12	0·49	0·32	+ 53
	Ditto (Central)	0·34	0·09	+ 0·25	1·09	0·56	+ 95
	Ditto (East)	0·20	0·14	+ 0·06	4·06	0·74	+ 449
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0	+ 400
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·11	— 45
	Sind	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	9·54	0·24	+ 125
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·14	0·13	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·15	+ 547
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·06	+ 150
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	2·30	0·51	+ 351
	Ditto (*a*)	0·05	?	?	2·15	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·59	0·70	— 16
	Madras (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·16	0·35	— 54
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	0·17	0·25	— 32
	Ditto (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·16	0·79	— 78
	Madras (South)	0·03	0·26	— 0·23	2·76	1·25	+ 121

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *9th April, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

[Note.—No weekly report was published in the "Gazette of India" of the 4th April owing to delay in the transmission of the Provincial telegraphic reports.]

Madras.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Rainfall fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tinnevelly; slight in Bellary, Madura, and Malabar; no rain elsewhere. Distress increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices falling in Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, and nearly stationary elsewhere. About 5,600 people employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 106 in Wandiwash taluk and 2,167 in Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,010 in the Tinnevelly district, and 600 in the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore.

For week ending 4th April.—Rainfall fair in Agency tracts and Vizagapatam; slight in Ganjam and Tinnevelly; no rain elsewhere. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot; improving elsewhere. Prices falling in Ganjam and Kistna, rising in Vizagapatam, but generally steady in all other districts. About 4,400 coolies employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 2,200 in Wandiwash taluk and Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,490 in Tinnevelly district, and 880 in Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore. The number fed at kitchens—118 in Kalahasti zemindari and 325 in Wandiwash (total 443), of whom 272 were children and 123 women.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rain in parts of Karachi and Sholapur. Standing crops damaged by blight, frost, or insects in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops general. Preparations for the ensuing season progressing in eight districts.

For week ending 8th April.—Rain in parts of Karachi, Satara, and Belgaum. Standing crops damaged by locusts or other causes in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops and preparation for the ensuing season progressing in several districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Slight rain early in the week in South Bengal. The weather has now become hot. Ploughing going on; sowing of early rice, jute, and other autumn crops begun. Prospects of *boro* rice and other spring crops are favourable. *Rabi* harvest is proceeding; outturn expected to be below the average in Behar and Hazaribagh owing to rain and hail. The outturn of opium will also be reduced; weighments will shortly commence. Mango has suffered much and also *mahua* in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions. Tobacco is being harvested, and a fair crop may be expected. Price of rice generally steady.

For week ending 7th April.—No rain. Weather fine and hot. Lands being ploughed, and sowing of early rice and jute begun in Behar. Indigo resowings nearly completed, and *mung* being sown. Prospects of *boro* rice and other standing crops promising. *Rabi* harvest proceeding with fair outturn. Opium weighments have begun. *Mahua* blossoms dropping with a rather short outturn. Sugar manufacture over, and the results are satisfactory, except in a few districts. A fair crop of tobacco is being cut. Price of rice remains almost stationary, and that of wheat has fallen with the appearance of the new crop in some of the Behar districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvest progressing. Markets well supplied. Prices generally easier, but have risen in Kumaun and Moradabad.

For week ending 8th April.—Weather warm and seasonable, with occasional clouds. Harvest progressing. Sowing of extra crops begun. Supplies ample, and prices falling generally.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rain has fallen in seven districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Umballa and Shahpur; stationary in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan; rising elsewhere. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good; the yield is expected to be below average in Delhi. Crops are slightly damaged in some villages of Lahore by late cloudy weather, in parts of Rawalpindi and Shahpur by locusts, and in Bhera, District Shahpur, by hailstorms. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts.

For week ending 8th April.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of three districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Ferozepore and Sialkot; stationary in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan; rising elsewhere. Ploughings and sowings for *kharif* crops commenced. Condition of standing crops is reported good; the yield is expected to be below average in Delhi. Locusts appeared in Lahore. They are also spreading in all tahsils of Rawalpindi, except Murree. Steps have been taken to destroy them in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather continues stormy and unsettled, with showers of rain in places. A severe hailstorm in part of the Bilaspur district is reported to have killed hundreds of cattle. Wheat has been damaged by rust in places, but prospects generally are favourable.

For week ending 8th April.—Weather still stormy and showery. Threshing of wheat nearly completed, land being prepared for autumn sowing. Wheat has been damaged by rain and hail in places, but not to any great extent. Prices rising in the eastern districts; steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Dry weather crops generally progressing favourably. The price of paddy has risen in ten districts; slightly in three; elsewhere stationary.

For week ending 4th April.—Dry weather crops are progressing favourably in Upper Burma, except in part of Kyauksi, where crops are suffering from want of water and from blight. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen considerably in three districts and slightly in several other districts. In Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in one district and fallen slightly in others.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather getting warm. Ploughing for early rice progressing. Crushing of sugarcane continues.

For week ending 8th April—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer paddy and crushing of sugarcane continue.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 1st April.*—Standing crops in good condition. Paddy sown in parts. Outturn of harvest and prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district and fallen in parts of the Mysore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects generally good, but rain is wanted for the coffee blossom. Slight rise in prices.

For week ending 8th April.—Crops and prospects good. Sowing operations continue in parts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

Rain much needed in Coorg for the coffee blossom. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Average rainfall slight in Berar. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues; land under

preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in two taluks. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices: wheat 12¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 20¾, and *tur* 18½ seers per current rupee.

For week ending 8th April.—Average rainfall moderate in Berar during the week. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress, land being prepared for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in two taluks. Water scarce in the Darwa taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st April.*—No rain during the week. Wheat crop injured by insects in some parts of Bhopal and crops damaged by hail in Baghelkhand. Prices rising in Neemuch.

For week ending 8th April.—Probable outturn of crops below average in Nimar and Bhopawar. Prices rising in Bhopawar. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Some rain in Bikanir during the week. Standing crops generally satisfactory. Harvests fair at some places and below average in others. Cattle in fair condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

For week ending 8th April.—Standing crops generally satisfactory. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th March.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of the wheat, potato, garlic, and onion crops are favourable. Land is being prepared for autumn rice and Indian-corn.

For week ending 2nd April.—Weather cold in the mornings and evenings; hot during midday. Prospects of the crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of January 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,299	65,777	3,326	491	52	947	5,205	...	...	79,097
Bombay Town	580	4,06,339	...	...	1,43,105	22,361	30,647	3,05,045	...	1,74,273	691	...	10,83,041
Karachi	...	...	26,064	...	...	7,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,765
TOTAL	580	4,06,339	26,064	3,299	2,08,882	33,388	31,138	3,05,097	947	1,79,478	691	...	11,95,903
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	47,265	88,714	38,573	918	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,470
Bombay Town	...	1,43,964	...	...	687	9,824	5,56,328	19,013	...	38,950	...	...	7,68,766
Karachi	...	...	2,58,047	...	...	4,61,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,19,638
TOTAL	...	1,43,964	2,58,047	47,265	89,401	5,09,988	5,57,246	19,013	...	38,950	..	...	16,63,874
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,37,031	4,81,123	...	1,115	...	779	8,934	...	...	7,28,982
Bombay Town	...	74,425	...	...	5,192	...	78,027	59,232	...	11,572	41,170	...	2,69,618
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	74,425	...	2,37,031	4,86,315	...	79,142	59,232	779	20,506	41,170	...	9,98,600
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	233	967	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
TOTAL	...	...	...	233	967	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
GRAND TOTAL	580	6,24,728	2,84,111	2,87,828	7,85,565	5,44,427	6,67,526	3,83,342	1,726	2,38,934	41,861	...	38,60,628

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 7th April, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 22nd March 1890.			Week ending 21st March 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
28th March 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	10,19,593	668	1,526	10,17,495	667	4,36,97,727	562	4,24,64,765	546	...	12,32,962
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	14,790	259	57	12,631	222	5,03,629	173	5,47,831	188	44,202	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,12,040	173	705	97,320	138	43,39,299	131	44,46,665	128	1,07,366	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,34,456	64	(*e*) 4,09,854	61	...	24,602
21st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	64,526	129	831	1,04,364	126	20,28,068	116	33,33,281	107	13,05,213	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	81,878	109	752	1,03,046	137	33,40,796	93	35,47,058	93	2,06,262	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,81,967	228	1,672	4,59,000	275	1,89,27,514	223	1,76,87,203	209	...	12,40,311
21st ditto	Southern Marátha	979	80,416	82	1,044	1,10,026	105	40,24,288	86	44,73,833	85	4,49,545	...
21st ditto	Do. Mysore section	296	19,355	65	296	24,580	83	9,74,502	71	11,89,776	79	2,15,274	...
21st ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,08,556	147	831	1,32,530	159	58,76,793	157	63,48,707	160	4,71,914	...
	TOTAL	7,169	18,83,121	263	7,714	20,60,992	267	8,41,47,072	236	8,44,49,063	221	3,01,991	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
28th March 1891	North Western	2,309	(*i*) 6,27,263	261	2,395	(*j*) 5,73,510	230	2,80,19,057	230	2,62,55,443	216	...	17,63,614
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,82,680	264	692	1,81,748	263	76,63,725	217	70,78,370	201	...	5,85,355
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,77,774	238	777	2,19,160	282	1,12,76,591	304	1,18,84,850	305	6,08,259	...
21st ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	13,494	108	125	14,090	113	7,11,738	112	7,13,342	112	1,604	...
21st ditto	Nalháti	27	2,549	94	27	1,700	63	1,02,089	73	95,033	69	...	6,056
21st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	271	39	8	392	49	11,904	31	18,163	44	6,259	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	30	1,072	36	28	1,021	36	58,713	40	60,980	46	2,267	...
21st ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,31,527	238	556	1,35,261	243	48,86,178	174	55,24,251	196	6,38,073	...
	TOTAL	4,580	11,36,63	248	4,608	11,26,882	245	5,27,29,995	228	5,16,31,032	222	...	10,98,963
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	8,75,671	587	1,492	11,48,812	770	3,65,55,068	482	3,91,42,868	517	25,87,800	...
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,10,101	673	461	3,30,009	716	1,26,71,575	540	1,26,40,409	541	...	31,166
21st ditto	Madras	840	1,65,105	197	840	1,87,353	223	89,28,103	209	93,88,249	220	4,60,146	...
	TOTAL	2,793	13,50,877	484	2,793	16,66,165	597	5,81,54,746	409	6,11,71,616	432	30,16,870	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,542	43,70,628	301	15,115	48,54,039	321	19,50,31,813	267	19,72,51,711	260	22,19,898	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	10,06,47,041	138	9,89,14,023	131	...	17,33,018
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,84,772	129	9,83,37,688	129	39,52,916	...
	Assisted Companies.												
28th March 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,926	123	...	...	(*n*) 45,741	94	45,741	...
28th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,741	306	22	5,758	262	2,78,748	246	2,81,570	248	2,822	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,41,084	106	(*e*) 3,17,627	99	...	23,457
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,55,493	117	(*o*) 4,77,571	122	22,168	...
	TOTAL	22	6,741	306	184	25,684	140	10,75,235	127	11,22,509	125	47,274	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
21st March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	48,754	138	354	46,699	132	23,71,273	132	24,82,984	138	1,11,711	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,055	52	72	5,140	71	1,39,908	47	1,96,068	56	56,160	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,007	37	68	3,600	53	50,301	37	69,065	42	18,764	...
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,010	78	...	...	(*o*) 42,393	71	42,393	...
	TOTAL	440	52,816	120	507	56,449	111	25,61,482	114	27,90,510	117	2,29,028	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
26th March 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	10,629	98	108	16,191	150	(*p*) 1,84,312	78	5,23,394	96	3,39,082	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
28th March 1891	Jodhpore	124	9,164	74	124	9,100	73	3,50,722	56	3,71,729	59	21,007	...
21st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	36,017	108	334	40,080	120	13,32,050	89	15,19,413	90	1,87,363	...
21st ditto	Morvi	94	5,566	59	94	4,915	52	1,91,212	51	3,00,051	63	1,08,839	...
	TOTAL	550	50,747	92	552	54,095	98	18,73,984	75	21,91,193	78	3,17,209	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 15th March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 14th March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amrit[illegible] State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 21st March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 9th April, 1891.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																					YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	12,08	56	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	8	49,09	56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	12,46	57	1,95	14,98	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	13,39	1,03	20,55	34,97	14,65	1,16	2,37	18,18	5,18	8	84	6,10	10,13	17	4,84	15,14	9,08	28	45,89	55,25	52,43	2,72	55,15	74,49	1,29,64	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	14,76	6,30	16,24	37,30	14,92	4,50	1,93	21,35	5,32	74	56	6,62	10,43	86	5,39	16,68	8,96	99	36,37	46,32	54,39	13,39	67,78	60,49	1,28,27	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	14,86	8,83	15,77	39,46	15,82	4,62	2,44	22,88	5,55	65	78	6,98	10,29	86	6,15	17,30	8,98	2,09	46,74	57,81	55,50	17,05	72,55	71,88	1,44,43	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	16,07	9,64	20,18	45,89	17,43	4,93	2,06	24,42	6,25	1,25	86	8,36	10,93	1,20	4,55	16,68	9,16	77	62,42	72,29	59,78	17,79	77,57	90,07	1,67,64	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 15th April 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 11th, 1891.

The weather has undergone a large and important change during the week under review. The high pressure area which has held so steadily during the past cold weather in the extreme north-west, and with which has been associated cold northerly winds and an abnormally low temperature, has to a large extent given way. Pressure has at the same time risen decidedly over the southern parts of the Indian region and fallen over Behar and Oudh, so that gradients for westerly winds have been established over a large part of the Indian region, and conditions have advanced steadily and considerably towards those which prevail during the hot season.

A depression which, though slight and unimportant, had all the main characteristics of the storms of the cold weather advanced over North-West India in the early part of the week. It was preceded on the 5th by a wave of high temperature, and by easterly winds at Jacobabad and Hyderabad. On the 6th the barometer began to fall briskly over the Punjab and Sind, and the depression showed itself over Lower Sind, where temperature remained very high. By the 7th the depression had advanced north-north-eastward to the western desert, and a fairly complete cyclonic circulation prevailed around the storm. The sky was cloudy in the Punjab, but no rain fell. By the morning of the 8th the storm was filling up, and pressure, though higher in Tenasserim than elsewhere, was generally very uniform throughout the Indian region. From this date the gradual change in the distribution noticed above was fairly inaugurated. Pressure remained low over Northern India, while it rose steadily in the south, so that the barometric difference between the south and north increased from day to day, and gradients for westerly winds were formed. On the 5th and 6th, and partly on the 7th, the general wind directions were such as might have prevailed any time during the cold weather, but on the 8th a considerable change occurred. Strong southerly and south-south-westerly winds blew over the Bay and into Bengal, south-westerly and westerly winds had appeared over the Central Provinces, and elsewhere the directions had become variable, and from this date onward the wind circulation became daily more strongly that characteristic of the beginning of the hot weather. As mentioned above, the storm of the 6th and 7th was not accompanied with rain in its immediate neighbourhood, but unsettled weather over a large part of the country succeeded its appearance, and in Southern, Central, and Northern India thundershowers were reported on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and in Assam on the 11th. As a rule these thunderstorms were not severe, but in the south of the Peninsula on the 9th this rule was departed from, and the rainfall was very heavy.

Temperature.—Accompanying the general change of weather towards the conditions characteristic of the commencement of the hot weather, there has occurred a considerable and general rise of temperature. Of the principal Provinces of India no less than five had a mean average temperature for the week

exceeding the normal, while four still exhibited a deficient temperature. This is a great change as compared with the returns of the past four weeks during which Burma alone has steadily had any excess of temperature, and most parts of India have had temperatures largely below the normal. It is probable that the present week marks the close of the period of depression, and that succeeding weeks for some time will show a generally high temperature. It will be remembered that last week the amount of the deficiency over India steadily decreased as the week progressed from about $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at the commencement to only about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at the close. During the present week the mean temperature of each day has hovered closely about the normal average, and it may probably be fairly expected that the following week will exhibit a general excess.

The following table shows the amount of the temperature variations from the normal average for each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Variation for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	0	+0·7	+0·8	+0·4	+0·4	—0·2	+0·3	+0·3
Bengal	—0·4	—0·8	—0·1	+0·3	+1·5	+0·3	+0·9	+0·2
North-West Provinces . .	—2·2	—2·1	—2·4	—0·2	—1·4	—1·0	—0·6	—1·4
Punjab	—1·9	—2·4	—0·5	—0·8	+1·2	—1·3	—0·5	—0·9
Bombay	+0·9	+1·5	—0·1	—0·2	—0·8	+0·5	+0·5	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	—0·8	—0·3	+1·2	—1·8	—3·0	—0·9	+0·7	—0·7
Guzerat and Central India .	—0·3	+0·5	+1·3	—0·6	—0·6	+1·4	+2·6	+0·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·3	+2·6	+0·9	+1·8	+1·3	+2·0	+3·1	+1·6
Madras	+0·2	+0·5	+1·3	0	—1·2	—2·7	—1·4	—0·5
Mean variation for whole India .	—0·5	0	+0·3	—0·1	—0·3	—0·2	+0·6	...

The figures in the final column of the above table compared with those in the final column of the same table of last week show that in Burma and Madras the mean temperature as compared with the normal average has been steady, but that in all the other Provinces there has been an increase of heat ranging from about 1° in Bombay to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and 5° in Guzerat and Central India.

A steady advance northward has occurred in the position of the highest day temperatures. Thus on the 5th the highest maximum was 107·3° at Cuddapah; on the 6th, 106·7° at Sholapur; on the 7th, 107·3° at Cuddapah; on the 8th, 105·7° at Sholapur; on the 9th, 102·7° at Sholapur; on the 10th, 104·4° at Deesa; and on the 11th, 107·4° at Deesa.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall of the week has been scattered, and, except in the south, where severe thunderstorms were experienced, the amounts recorded have been light. The table at the close of the summary shows that

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rain in greater or less amount has fallen in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, and that no rain whatever has been received in twenty-five divisions. In twelve of the divisions reporting rain the average fall of the division was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, so that these divisions may for practical purposes be included among those receiving no rain whatever. Accepting this, the table shows that rain was received during the week in Tenasserim, in East Bengal, and in Assam, but in no other part of North-Eastern or Northern India. Rain was also received over the south of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, and on part of the East Coast, but was not received over the east and centre of the Central Provinces or over a large part of the central parts of the Peninsula. The only divisions recording an excess of rain during the week were Oudh (South), the North-West Provinces (West), Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), and Madras (South). In the case of the northern divisions the excess was small and unimportant, but in Southern India it was considerable. The only divisions where the deficiency was large were those in Assam and in the north-west of the Punjab.

The concluding column of the table still shows a large excess of rain since the first of March over the greater part of the country. Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Khandeish, Kattiawar, and a large portion of Madras report a deficiency, and the hill districts of the Punjab have increased the deficiency which had commenced last week.

The following are the records of falls exceeding 2 inches during the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Kerimganj	2·33
	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	2·30
Malabar	Calicut	Tellicherry	4·19
	Travancore	Kattayam	2·38
Madras	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	4·20
	Nilgiris	Kotagiri	7·10
	Coorg	Sudder	2·07
Bombay Deccan	Belgaum	Gokak	2·27
Madras	Madura	Sudder	6·40
	Tinnevelly	Hozur	2·20

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 11TH, 1891.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO APRIL 11TH, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·29	0·73	— 0·44	0·35	1·93	— 82
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·92	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·07	0·49	— 86
	Upper Burma	0·04	?	?	0·07	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·02	0·53	+ 92
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0·27	0·75	— 0·48	2·47	3·68	— 33
	Assam (Surma)	1·32	4·00	— 2·68	4·55	15·44	— 71
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·33	1·38	— 1·05	3·20	6·44	— 50
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·42	— 0·42	4·05	2·55	+ 59
	Central Bengal	0	0·30	— 0·30	4·32	1·35	+ 220
	North Bengal	0	0·42	— 0·42	2·38	2·43	— 2
	Orissa	0	0·29	— 0·29	4·15	1·42	+ 192
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	— 0·15	5·27	1·14	+ 362
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·43	0·45	+ 440
	Do. (North)	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·08	0·56	+ 271
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·03	0·03	0	0·94	0·31	+ 203
	Oudh (South)	0·07	0·04	+ 0·03	1·50	0·38	+ 297
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·98	0·53	+ 274
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·02	0·02	0	1·48	0·33	+ 307
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·99	0·44	+ 127
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·16	— 0·16	2·15	1·15	+ 87
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·16	— 0·16	1·97	0·65	+ 203
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	1·84	0·63	+ 192
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·28	— 0·28	2·08	1·32	+ 58
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	0·81	— 0·79	2·63	3·75	— 30
	Do. (North-West)	0·04	0·52	— 0·48	2·84	2·61	+ 9
	Do. (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·04	0·87	+ 20
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1·33	0·64	+ 0·69	3·14	1·92	+ 64
	Madras (South Central)	1·36	0·46	+ 0·90	1·85	1·90	— 3
	Coorg	1·81	0·48	+ 1·33	2·80	1·68	+ 67
	Mysore	0·78	0·51	+ 0·27	1·41	1·03	+ 37
	Konkan	0·08	0·02	+ 0·06	0·36	0·09	+ 300
	Bombay Deccan	0·24	0·12	+ 0·12	0·74	0·42	+ 76
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·02	0·11	— 82
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·31	0·05	+ 0·26	0·52	0·43	+ 21
	Central Provinces (West)	0·29	0·07	+ 0·22	0·78	0·39	+ 100
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·10	— 0·06	1·20	0·66	+ 82
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	4·06	0·92	+ 341
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·06	0·21	— 71
	Sind	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·54	0·31	+ 74
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	1·06	0·15	+ 607
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·18	+ 547
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·08	+ 88
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·30	0·61	+ 266
	Ditto (*a*)	0·15	?	?	2·30	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·26	— 0·26	0·59	0·96	— 39
	Madras (Central)	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·16	0·46	— 65
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·17	0·27	— 37
	Ditto (South)	0·18	0·31	— 0·13	0·34	1·10	— 69
	Madras (South)	1·34	0·25	+ 1·09	4·09	1·50	+ 173

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *16th April, 1891.* *Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, SIMLA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rainfall good in Madura, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; fair in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Salem, and South Canara; slight in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly; no rain elsewhere. The situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot, but is improving elsewhere. Prices rising in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Chingleput; falling in Nellore, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar; and steady in other districts. About 100 coolies employed on works in five taluks in Chingleput, nearly 2,700 in Wandiwash taluk and Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,300 in the Tinnevelly district, and 500 in the Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district The number fed at kitchens—in Wandiwash 641; in Maderpak division of Kalahasti 244.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rain in parts of nine districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sind; elsewhere good. Reaping of late crops and preparations for the next season progressing in several districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Light showers in East Bengal. Weather hot and dry. Land being ploughed, and sowing of early rice and jute going on; late rice also being sown in some parts, and sugarcane being planted in Behar. Indigo resowings completed. *Mung* and *cheena* still being sown. *Boro* or spring rice is generally a promising crop: it is being harvested in Orissa. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and tobacco almost finished. General outturn will be fair. *Mahua* being gathered with better results than was expected. Opium weighments proceeding. No important change in prices of food-grains. In parts of the Patna division prices show a tendency to rise.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Weather seasonable. Slight showers have fallen in a few places. Harvesting operations in progress everywhere. Threshing and winnowing begun in some districts. Condition of extra crops satisfactory. Supplies ample. Prices generally easier, and show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of three districts. Prices unsettled in Delhi; rising in four districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughings for *kharif* crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton weedings going on. Condition of standing crops is reported good. Locusts are in parts of Lahore and Rawalpindi. Wheat crop suffering from blight in Peshawar. Fodder sufficient in all but four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and sprinkling of rain. Harvesting of winter crops nearly completed. Outturns generally good, although they have been affected in some

places by the late rain and hail. Land being ploughed under favourable conditions for summer sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Dry-weather crops are reported as progressing favourably in Upper Burma, except in part of Kyaukse, where crops are suffering from want of water and from blight. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen somewhat in Prome and slightly in four other districts. In Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in Pyinmana and slightly in Magwe, while it has fallen in Lower Chindwin; elsewhere the prices are normal. Local food supplies sufficient, except in Gangaw and Tilin, where importation will be necessary owing to very short crops.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Seasonable rainfall. Early rice being sown. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rainfall good in three districts and slight in other parts of Mysore. Standing crops are withering for want of rain in parts of Kolar. Sowing operations continue in parts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall fair in Coorg during the week. Sufficient rain has fallen for the coffee blossom. Prospects generally good. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Average rainfall slight. Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three and water scarce in two taluks. Prices slightly risen in the Morsi taluk.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Weeding of *tabi* crops continues. Harvesting of *rabi* crops concluded. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Partial rain in Baghelkhand. Prices falling in Bundelkhand. Water scarce in Barwani, Jhabua, and Jobat in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Standing crops being cut and harvested. Cattle generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady in some places; falling at others.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains rising at Katmandu.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 29th March 1890.			Week ending 28th March 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 29th March 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th March 1891.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
b April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	10,09,003	661	1,526	9,51,924	624	4,47,06,730	564	4,34,16,689	547	...	12,90,041
h ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,244	232	57	12,262	215	5,16,873	174	5,60,093	188	43,220	...
h March 1891	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,12,728	174	705	94,770	134	44,52,057	132	43,41,435	128	89,378	...
March 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,46,049	65	(*e*) 4,17,941	60	...	28,108
April 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	81,912	164	831	1,19,770	144	21,09,980	117	34,53,051	108	13,43,071	...
h March 1891	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	79,619	106	752	93,669	124	34,20,415	93	36,32,509	93	2,12,094	...
h April 1891	Rajputana-Malwa	1,072	3,73,400	223	1,672	4,18,000	250	1,93,02,414	223	1,81,33,561	210	...	11,68,853
h March 1891	Southern Marátha	979	84,136	86	1,044	1,13,142	108	41,08,425	86	45,83,025	86	4,74,600	...
h ditto	Do. Mysore section	296	22,857	77	296	22,794	77	9,97,359	72	12,12,206	79	2,14,847	...
h ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,17,153	159	901	1,33,297	148	59,93,946	157	64,83,608	157	4,89,662	...
	TOTAL	7,169	18,94,052	264	7,784	19,59,028	252	8,60,54,248	236	8,64,34,118	221	3,79,870	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
h April 1891	North Western	2,399	(*i*) 5,87,555	245	2,395	(*j*) 6,14,621	257	2,86,06,612	230	2,68,70,064	217	...	17,36,548
h ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,71,780	248	692	1,81,678	263	78,35,505	218	72,69,513	203	...	5,05,992
h March 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	1,90,150	255	777	2,23,920	288	1,14,66,741	303	1,21,07,300	305	6,40,559	...
h ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	14,217	114	125	14,420	115	7,25,955	112	7,34,991	113	9,036	...
h ditto	Nalháti	27	1,904	71	27	1,720	64	1,03,993	73	98,865	70	...	5,128
h ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	235	34	8	374	47	12,439	31	18,537	44	6,308	...
t ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 58,713	40	(*e*) 60,980	40	2,267	...
h ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	1,43,863	260	556	1,22,872	221	50,30,042	175	56,50,121	197	6,20,080	...
	TOTAL	4,550	11,09,704	244	4,580	11,59,605	253	5,38,39,699	228	5,28,10,371	222	...	10,29,328
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
h March 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	9,70,736	651	1,492	10,97,469	736	3,75,25,804	485	4,02,40,337	522	27,14,533	...
h April 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,30,590	717	461	3,04,000	659	1,30,02,165	544	1,29,37,695	543	...	64,470
h ditto	Madras	840	1,95,367	233	840	1,89,964	226	91,23,470	209	95,66,957	220	4,43,487	...
	TOTAL	2,793	14,96,693	536	2,793	15,91,433	570	5,96,51,439	412	6,27,44,989	433	30,93,550	...
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,512	45,00,449	310	15,157	47,10,066	311	19,95,45,386	267	20,19,89,478	261	24,44,092	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,27,84,669	138	10,66,32,411	130	...	21,52,258
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,67,60,717	129	10,13,57,067	131	45,96,350	...
	Assisted Companies.												
h April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	18,116	112	...	...	(*n*) 63,857	99	63,857	...
h ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,811	264	22	5,446	248	2,84,559	246	2,87,016	248	2,457	...
t March 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,47,936	106	(*e*) 3,33,801	102	...	14,135
t ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,64,819	117	(*e*) 4,84,390	122	19,571	...
	TOTAL	22	5,811	264	184	23,562	129	10,97,314	127	11,69,064	125	71,750	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
h March 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,396	150	354	45,567	129	24,28,266	132	25,40,901	139	1,12,635	...
h April 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,926	67	72	4,230	59	1,43,834	47	2,00,060	56	56,226	...
h ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,154	43	68	4,100	60	51,455	37	73,668	42	22,213	...
h ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,300	100	...	...	(*o*) 43,746	72	43,746	...
	TOTAL	440	58,476	133	507	55,197	109	26,23,555	115	28,58,375	117	2,34,820	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
h April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	10,629	98	108	16,191	150	(*p*) 1,94,941	76	5,39,585	97	3,44,644	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
h April 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,830	63	124	8,100	65	3,58,552	56	3,81,477	60	22,925	...
h March 1891	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	40,928	123	334	31,132	93	13,72,978	90	15,50,663	90	1,77,685	...
h April 1891	Morvi	94	5,476	58	94	4,127	44	1,96,688	51	3,04,441	62	1,07,753	...
	TOTAL	550	54,234	99	552	43,359	79	19,28,218	75	22,36,581	78	3,08,363	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 28th March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 16th April, 1891.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BÁJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	12 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	27 5	...	...	90 0	157 0	14 3	20 0
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	13 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	17 6	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9	10 4	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	11 12	12 4	13 4	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 6	14 9	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	*	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	32 3	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 10	12 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 4	22 13	26 10	8 4	8 4	65 0	70 0	15 3	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 8	18 2	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	(b)...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	9 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	13 4	...	...	11 4	12 9	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Cachar	10 0	9 8	...	...	11 6½	11 0	13 5½	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 12
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0

Bengal—

Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6¾	11 6¾	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 14	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 5†	12 5†	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 7	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	11 7	11 10	...	...	13 5	11 7	17 11½	17 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 2	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	...	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	10 13	11 6	18 2	18 0	9 10	9 13	14 1	14 10	17 7	16 9	10 14	11 4	...	...	9 2	9 6	16 9	16 3	17 12	19 13	15 15	14 0	95 0	95 0	10 13	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 13	12 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 0	...	...	17 12	16 13	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	11 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	13 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	13 12	13 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	19 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	10 13	10 8
Burdwan	10 11	11 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2½	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11
Beerbhoom	13 8	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 12	18 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	...	...	17 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 13	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	24 0	26 4	15 0	13 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																												
Rungpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	9 10	12 0	16 0	13 8	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	15 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	...	18 6	19 11	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Manbhoom	11 0	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	26 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14
Lohardugga	7 8 to 13 0	12 8	24 0	20 0	14 8	14 0	16 8 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	...	...	13 4 to 16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	18 8 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 8	130 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Hazáribágh	11 8 to 14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated.

(b) Annas 10 per 100 cobs.

* Not sold.

† Khesari, husked.

A 2

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	11 9	22 0	21 0	13 10	10 8	14 11	15 12	18 6	18 14	11 9	...	...	...	14 11	15 13	24 2	16 13	22 0	18 14	17 13	13 10	168 0	127 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 4	12 8	25 0	17 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	10 12 to 12 6	13 0 to 14 4	19 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	130 0	120 0	11 3	10 0
Shahabad	11 8	12 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	169 9	169 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 4	20 3	21 7	14 8	15 2	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 11	20 3	20 3	13 14	13 14	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 6
Durbhunga	10 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	8 0	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	12 4	12 4	19 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	13 0	15 0	...	27 0	8 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	10 8	10 0	17 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	11 11	18 7	15 11½	9 12	9 8	15 7	15 7	15 7	16 8	15 3	15 11½	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 3	13 13	16 0	17 9	15 7	14 14½	120 0	120 0	9 13½	10 2
Ghazipur	11 9	12 14	15 7	16 12	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 3	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	15 7	16 12	16 12	16 12	17 6	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	14 0	13 8	14 8	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 0
Allahabad	12 9	10 12	17 4	15 0	9 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 0	...	16 12	13 0	...	...	15 0	13 8	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	13 0	12 10	18 0	15 12	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 12	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 12	...	...	14 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 13	13 4	16 0	14 4	12 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 4	15 8	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 13	...	...	23 0	...	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 10
Jalaun	13 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0¶	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	14 8	13 12	17 8	16 8	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	12 14	13 12	14 14	16 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	10 0	15 14	15 4	15 12	14 12	15 0	14 0	12 2	11 0	14 9	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 14	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	11 0	11 12	14 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 8	14 12	13 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 8	13 0	14 0	15 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Etah	12 2	12 4	16 12	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	13 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 4	13 4	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	11 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	17 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	14 8	20 8	22 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	12 11½	14 ½	17 2	18 4	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 5½	18 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8½	15 10	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 0	12 8	17 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	15 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Aligarh	11 12	13 0	17 8	16 0	5 4	5 8	9 0	9 8	16 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Bulandshahr	13 6	14 5	17 0	17 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	18 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 4	15 13	16 8	16 8	14 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Meerut	13 4	13 12	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 12	16 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	12 14	10 12	...	16 4	10 4	9 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	16 12	16 4	18 0	...	16 12	16 4	155 0	150 0	10 8	10 0
Azamgarh	11 13	11 13	15 2	13 12	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	14 12	15 8	17 11	17 11	12 3	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	10 8
Gorakhpur	12 8	11 3	17 1	13 8	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	16 3	16 3	12 15	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	12 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0¶	28 0¶	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	12 4	13 8	16 0	15 4	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 8	15 0	15 8	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	13 4	12 4	18 0	15 4	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	14 8	15 8	14 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4
Pilibhit	10 12	12 4	17 8	15 4	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	14 4	17 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	16 4	16 4	14 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4

Moradabad	11 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	12 3	17 0	16 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	15 8	13 9	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 4	14 8	14 8	137 0	150 0	11 4	11 14						
Tarai	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 6	13 12	13 12	15 0	16 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0						
Bijnor	12 2	13 8	16 14	17 2	11 0	11 0	12 6	11 13	15 3	15 12	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 8	...	18 0	12 15	13 8	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 2						
Muzaffarnagar	14 5	13 8	15 6	14 0	6 9	6 0	12 1	11 8	17 9	17 8	16 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	8 12	6 0	16 8	15 0	18 2	17 8	11 0	10 0	132 0	120 0	11 0	10 0						
Saháranpur	13 15	14 3	17 2	17 2	8 5	8 8	10 12	12 12	16 2	18 7	17 3	17 3	21 8	20 8	17 3	17 3	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	12 12	172 0	129 0	10 12	10 12						
Dehra Dún	13 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0						
Kumaun	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 4	10 8	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0						
Garhwál	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0						
Oudh—																																
Southern—																																
Partábgarh	14 5	13 8	21 13	17 0	9 0	8 0	13 10	14 8	...	17 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	10 0						
Sultanpur	15 0	14 8	23 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8						
Rae-Bareli	16 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 12	14 12	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0						
Unao	13 0	12 4	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 4	17 0	15 0	12 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0						
Lucknow	14 10	12 8	20 0	14 6	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	14 2	12 8	13 13	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 12	12 12	15 12	15 10	16 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 12						
Hardoi	13 0	13 8	20 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	17 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 9	11 0						
Northern—																																
Fyzabad	13 2	12 12	17 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	15 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 6						
Barabanki	14 4	12 8	20 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	16 4	16 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8						
Gonda	13 12	14 4	16 0	15 12	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 10	18 0	18 2	14 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	11 6	12 0	15 10	15 8	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12						
Bahraich	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0						
Sitapur	13 8	14 2	15 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	17 0	13 4	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	14 4	16 0	14 8	17 0	13 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0						
Kheri	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8						
Rajputana—																																
Eastern—																																
Partábgarh	15 0	14 11	23 2	22 8	9 6	8 2	11 4	10 2	21 4	23 2	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 6	23 2	23 2	31 4	30 0	...	...	16 0	15 15						
Bánswára	19 6	20 10	20 0	21 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	37 8	38 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 7	10 5						
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	17 9½	17 3	9 12½	10 15	10 8½	11 11½	18 12	19 8½	14 13½	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	13 4½	12 11	12 11	18 5½	19 8½	10 2½	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 6	19 12½						
Sirohee	13 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0						
Erinpura	15 1	15 1	23 5	23 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4						
Ajmere	12 8	13 8	17 0	18 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	17 0	17 8	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	13 0						
Abu	12 2	12 2	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19 2	19 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0						
Kishenguth	13 0	13 12	17 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 12	17 0	18 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 4	17 4	19 0	‡	‡	*	*	13 0	13 0						
Boondee	21 0	21 8	31 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	32 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8						
Kotah	18 8	18 0	25 0	22 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	30 0	31 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8						
Jhallawar	12 14	13 11½	23 14	23 14	8 14	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	24 8	27 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 12½	26 9	17 1	17 2	26 9	29 3½	11 12½	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12						
Tonk	14 0	14 4	18 14	19 8	5 8	8 8	10 8	9 8	21 15	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 10	11 8						
Jeypore	13 4	13 12	19 8	19 8	5 0	4 12	8 8	8 4	20 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16-0 to 17 0	16-8 to 17 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0						
Kerowlee	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	21 4	18 2	18 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15						
Dholpur	12 1	12 10	17 1	17 9	8 7	7 8	8 8	10 11	10 12	16 12	16 7	15 12	16 2	...	12 15	13 8	15 3	15 13	...	...	22 8	21 8	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8						
Bhurtpore	12 14	14 2	17 4	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	16 10	17 0	15 14	16 10	...	...	11 12	12 4	15 14	17 4	16 8	17 8	18 8	19 8	260 0	220 0	11 12	11 12						
Ulwur	14 1	14 9	19 2	19 4	8 0	8 0	10 5	10 2	19 12	19 10	17 6	17 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 5	18 9	20 1	20 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12						
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 12	20 4	20 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	20 5	20 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 13½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4						
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 10½	14 0	17 8	18 7½	7 8	7 6½	8 8	8 6½	18 8	19 0	18 0	17 6½	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 6½	18 8	19 6½	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8						
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8						
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 6	14 6						
Anádra	13 10	13 10	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	21 8	21 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0						
Shahpoora	14 4	14 12	20 8	20 12	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 12	21 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8						
Western—																																
Jodhpore	13 2	13 2	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 3	16 14	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	17 3	13 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2						
Jeysulmere	10 12	11 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 9	10 6	18 6	18 12	16 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0						
Bickaneer	11 2½	12 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 8	...	...	16 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8						
Central India—																																
Indore	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 9	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 8	26 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0						
Neemuch Cantonment	13 0	13 7	22 0	22 12	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 0	24 0	24 12	23 0	25 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	12 0						
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	14 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 12	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 12						
Goona	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0						
Gwalior	13 1	13 8½	15 11	15 15	7 9½	7 7	9 13	9 13	18 12	18 9½	17 0	17 6	...	...	12 12	14 14	12 2	12 12	20 3	21 13	12 12½	12 14	170 0	170 0	11 15½	11 15						

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Six pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Masur, unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1891 —*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet *Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thue, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	253 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	‡	†	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	95 0	88 0	13 0	13 2
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 4
Kángra	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
North-western—																										
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 6	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	†	†	85 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	75 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 8
Peshawar	14 0	13 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	95 0	94 0	42 0	41 0
Kohát	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	20 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	*	16 0	124 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	*	5 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	18 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	11 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	112 0	38 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	23 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	12 0	16 0	13 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 10	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 15	12 13	17 13	16 0	7 5	7 8	8 6	8 6	18 4	18 4	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	150 9	150 0	11 4	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0

Bombay—																														
Konkan—																														
Karwar	12	0	12	0	...	...	6	8	6	8	11	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	...	...	13	0
Ratnágiri	11	14	11	13	...	...	11	6	11	6	13	7	13	7	18	3	18	3	15	15	15	15	21	2	20	0	...	...	15	6
Colába (Alibág)	8	2	8	2	...	...	7	6	7	6	12	0	12	0	...	...	12	5	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10
Bombay	16	2	16	9	16	2	15	8	7	0	7	1	11	6	12	4	15	14	16	13	15	6	15	0	14	4	16	10	15	1
Tanna (Salsette)	10	5½	10	5½	...	...	6	15	6	15	8	9	8	9	...	...	15	6	15	0	16	13½	16	13½	...	...	13	4	13	4
Deccan—																														
Dharwar (Hubli)	18	2	18	2	...	...	10	7	10	7	11	10	11	10	25	6	25	6	23	1	23	1	31	0	31	0	...	...	14	4
Belgaum	17	0	17	0	19	0	18	0	10	8	10	8	11	8	21	0	21	8	21	0	21	8	25	0	24	0	28	0	28	0
Satara	13	6	13	6	14	2	14	2	8	14	8	14	10	0	10	0	18	10	18	10	18	2	18	2	18	11	18	11	19	6
Sholapur	16	14	19	4	...	...	10	12	10	12	11	5	11	5	27	12	28	3	25	5	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2
Bijápur	17	8	16	14	...	...	7	6	7	3	11	14	11	5	28	0	27	0	26	4	26	5	...	...	...	...	16	11	16	14
Poona (City)	12	10	12	10	13	4	13	4	9	13	9	13	11	0	11	0	21	12	21	12	16	2	17	4	16	6	16	6	...	...
Khándesh—																														
Ahmednagar	14	7	14	7	...	...	7	6	7	6	9	1	9	1	24	14	24	14	20	10	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
Násik	15	13	17	4	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	20	2	21	9	23	12	26	2	...	...	20	2
Khándesh (Dhulia)	14	7	14	7	...	...	7	4	7	4	9	6	9	6	25	14	26	7	21	12	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8
Gujarat—																														
Surat	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	...	...	6	0	6	0
Broach	12	0	12	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0
Kaira	13	0	12	5	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	12	10	12	20	0	20	0	18	0	17	12	20	0	20	8	...	...	15	0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9	2	9	2	10	13½	10	4½	6	4½	6	4½	9	2	9	11½	17	2	17	11½	16	9	16	9	18	4½	18	4½	...	...
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12	8	12	0	20	0	20	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	20	0	17	0	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	10	0	10	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	7	8	7	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	24	7	24	7	...	...	14	6
Deesa Cantonment	11	8	11	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	21	8	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8
Kattywar—																														
Rájkot	14	12	14	10	...	...	6	0	6	0	7	8	7	0	19	0	19	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Central Provinces—																														
Western—																														
Nimár	14	4	15	1	...	...	6	12	6	12	13	1	13	1	24	13	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13	0	13	0	...	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	27	0	26	7	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0
Hoshangabad	14	0	12	8	...	...	8	6	8	0	9	0	9	0	18	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0
Betúl	14	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	10	1	19	3	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12
Chhindwára	17	9	17	9	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	7	11	7	28	13	28	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0
Nágpur	15	0	16	4	...	...	11	4	11	4	12	8	12	8	24	6	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4
Wardha	17	2	16	0	...	...	10	0	10	0	11	7	11	7	26	11	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2
Central—																														
Narsinghpur	13	8	15	3	...	...	10	15	10	15	12	10	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12
Sangor	13	6	12	1	...	...	9	12	8	15	10	7	11	3	17	12	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0
Damoh	15	0	14	2	...	...	12	13	12	5	13	11	13	5	18	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
Jubbulpore	13	0	12	8	...	...	12	4	12	8	15	4	15	4	17	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4
Mandla	15	0	16	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8
Seoni	16	9	16	9	...	...	9	12	9	12	14	15	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8
Bálághát	17	1	17	1	...	...	13	2	13	2	17	14	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6
Bhandára	17	8	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8
Chánda	17	3	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	11	13	20	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8
Eastern—																														
Bilaspur	18	15	18	15	...	...	19	3	14	10	21	1	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2
Raipur	18	9	18	9	...	...	13	11	13	11	22	13	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2
Sambalpur	19	4	17	4	...	...	14	0	14	12	21	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
Berar—																														
Buldána	16	0	16	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	29	0	29	0	25	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0
Básim	16	12	16	0	...	...	9	0	9	5	11	10	11	8	20	0	26	5	21	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
Akola	15	0	15	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	24	0	24	0	19	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0
Ellichpur	16	0	16	0	...	...	7	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	28	0	26	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0
Amráoti	15	2	15	7	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	26	0	27	11	16	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Wún	16	0	16	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	28	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0
Nizam's Territories—																														
Secunderabad	13	3	13	3	...	...	7	4	7	8	11	4	11	11	20	1	19	7	...	...	...	...	24	14	...	...	...	...	17	4
Boláram	14	0	14	0	...	...	8	8	8	0	9	14	9	14	21	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7
Chadarghat	11	8	12	0	...	...	7	4	7	8	10	8	10	0	19	8	20	0	19	4	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8

Bombay—																														
Konkan—																														
Karwar	24	0	24	0	...	...	13	0	12	8	...	...	11	8	11	8	213	5½	213	5½	12	0	12	0						
Ratnágiri	21	2	20	0	...	...	15	6	14	11	...	...	12	15	13	10	135	0	150	0	12	15	12	5						
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	10	...	...	7	4	7	4	110	0	110	0	11	3	11	3						
Bombay	16	10	15	1	17	0	17	6	10	5	10	3	67	3	67	3	11	3	11	3										
Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	13	4	...	...	10	5½	10	5½	80	0	80	0	12	5	12	5						
Deccan—																														
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	14	4	...	...	28	2	28	2	80	0	80	0	10	5	10	5						
Belgaum	28	0	28	0	...	...	16	8	16	8	...	...	13	8	14	0	80	0	83	8	14	8	14	8						
Satara	19	6	19	6	20	6	20	6	18	3	18	3	15	2	15	2	120	0	120	0	13	2	13	2						
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	19	2	18	10	18	3	73	0	75	0	11	4	11	4						
Bijápur	16	11	...	...	...	...	16	14	17	0	...	...	15	10	11	12	80	0	100	0	10	15	9	12						
Poona (City)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	17	4	...	...	18	0	18	0	67	7	67	7	12	4	12	4						
Khándesh—																														
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	19	5	...	...	27	5	27	5	100	0	100	0	13	0	13	0						
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	18	11	...	...	17	4	17	4	128	0	128	0	13	14	13	13						
Khándesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	13	...	...	18	12	18	12	106	0	106	0	11	6	11	6						
Gujarat—																														
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	...	...	15	0	15	0	100	0	100	0	13	9	13	6						
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	90	0	90	0	13	0	13	0						
Kaira	20	8	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	24	8	128	0	128	0	13	4	13	4						
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	18	4½	18	4½	...	...	12	9	12	9	...	...	13	2	12	9	80	0	80	0	10	13½	10	13½						
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	80	0	80	0	13	8	13	8						
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	24	7	24	7	...	...	14	6	14	6	23	5	23	5	10	5	10	5	160	0	160	0	12	2	12	2				
Deesa Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	...	...	13	0	13	0	145	0	145	0	13	0	13	0						
Kattywar—																														
Rájkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	0	...	...	8	0	8	4	80	0	80	0	40	0	40	0						
Central Provinces—																														
Western—																														
Nimár	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	15	2	...	...	14	4	14	4	120	0	120	0	11	6	11	6						
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	17	0	17	0	...	...	15	0	14	7	...	...	15	0	15	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	0						
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	18	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	140	0	140	0	9	8	9	8						
Betúl	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	17	4	...	...	13	1	13	1	320	0	320	0	8	8	9	8						
Chhindwára	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	160	0	160	0	9	0	9	2						
Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	16	4	...	...	16	4	17	8	120	0	120	0	9	13	9	13						
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	17	2	...	...	24	0	24	0	124	0	124	0	10	3	10	3						
Central—																														
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	18	12	...	...	13	10	13	10	120	0	120	0	9	2	9	2						
Sangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	6	...	...	18	0	17	1	170	0	170	0	8	15	8	15						
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	17	2	...	...	13	0	12	13	200	0	200	0	10	0	9	13						
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	18	12	...	...	13	0	13	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0						
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	30	0	...	...	15	0	16	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	8	8						
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	19	8	...	...	16	9	16	9	190	0	190	0	9	2	9	2						
Bálághát	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	20	6	...	...	20	0	20	0	136	0	136	0	9	0	9	0						
Bhandára	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	4	...	...	15	0	16	4	180	0	200	0	9	0	9	0						
Chánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	15	8	...	...	17	13	17	13	320	0	320	0	10	0	10	0						
Eastern—																														
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	18	11	...	...	25	7	25	7	100	0	100	0	9	0	8	8						
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	19	2	...	...	21	12	23	7	64	0	64	0	10	0	10	0						
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	...	...	14	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0						
Berar—																														
Buldána	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	0	...	...	14	0	14	0	200	0	200	0	10	0	10	0						
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	17	10	...	...	16	10	16	5	81	0	81	0	9	10	9	11						
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	...	...	24	0	24	0	64	0	64	0	10	8	10	8						
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	...	...	24	0	24	0	128	0	128	0	10	8	10	8						
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	14	3	...	...	16	7	17	11	93	0	93	0	10	0	10	0						
Wún	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	14	0	...	...	32	0	32	0	60	0	60	0	10	0	10	0						
Nizam's Territories—																														
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	17	4	...	...	20	11	21	7	125	0	125	0	9	4	9	4						
Boláram	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	14	116	14	9	5	9	5						
Chadarghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	120	0	9		9							

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1891—*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	10 5	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 5	19 2	19 2	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 5	11 5	20 8	20 8	21 5	21 5	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 6	14 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 3	12 3	30 6	27 13	25 14	24 14	31 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	12 13	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 0	11 3	24 2	23 8	*	20 5	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 10	...	...	11 11	11 6	12 3	12 3	29 8	28 2	25 0	24 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	30 0	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	114 3	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	31 11	33 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	10 13	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	21 2	18 6	*	*	27 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 10	11 2	11 2	11 11	20 10	19 2	19 11	17 14	21 2	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 14	10 13	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	22 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	24 13	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	11 10	*	*	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 3	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 3	11 10	11 10	17 8	17 8	19 2	19 2	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 3	...	...	9 14	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	15 3
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	10 8	10 14	11 0	11 6	*	*	16 3	16 3	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 12	9 12	26 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	11 8	12 0	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	12 8	10 12	10 8	9 12	9 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	120 0	132 0	9 8	9 8
Támkúr	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	22 0	...	29 0	27 0	20 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	11 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	17 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	9 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	14 11	...	...	9 7	10 8	11 9	11 9	27 5	29 6	...	...	28 6	31 8	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 18th, 1891.

During the greater part of the week under review the weather has been quiet and of the ordinary early hot weather type. The change in the distribution of pressure which was carried out last week, and which resulted in the establishment of the highest pressures over the southern part of the Indian region and of the lowest pressures over the Gangetic plain, has been maintained. Gradients for westerly winds have prevailed over the greater part of the country, but in Bengal the distribution favoured southerly winds, and in the Punjab northerly winds; and winds from these quarters have prevailed locally. In the south of the Peninsula pressure gave way about the middle of the week, and a large shallow low pressure area was formed there, and the winds at all the more southern stations shifted to the eastward. This distribution gave way on the 17th, and was succeeded by very uniform pressures and variable winds. During the greater part of the week the area of lowest pressure lay over the north of the Gangetic plain, the area of greatest depression moving slowly eastward from Oudh, through Behar and North Bengal, to the west of Assam; but on the 14th a shallow depression was shown over the western desert, whence it travelled north-eastward to the line of the hills, which it struck early in the morning of the 15th. During its passage from the neighbourhood of Multan to that of Ludhiana the depression intensified, and on the 15th the lowest pressures throughout India were reported from that part of the Punjab represented by the station of Ludhiana. There is some doubt about the barometric observations on the 14th, but apparently the disturbance on this day was slight, the abnormal depression of the barometer in its neighbourhood being between 0·05″ and 0·075″. On the following day the abnormal depression was about the same in amount, but the barometer had risen fast over the west of the Punjab, and the barometric differences had become much larger. In consequence strong squally winds prevailed throughout the Punjab both on the hills and the plains. Dust and thunder storms were reported from the plains stations, and thunderstorms from the hills. The disturbance apparently passed into the hills and disappeared, and a high pressure area, with northerly winds, spread over North-Western India. The depression over the south of the Peninsula on the 16th was marked by a considerable amount of cyclonic movement of the winds and by widespread thunderstorms over the Peninsula, but the disturbance did not concentrate, and by the 18th was entirely broken up. The rain during the week has mainly fallen during thunderstorms or duststorms; and as the areas of disturbance have at different times during the week affected different parts of India, the rainfall, though light and scattered, has been very widely distributed.

Temperature.—Over nearly the whole country the heat has been greater than usual during the week, the exception being the Province of the Punjab.

A large area of abnormally high temperature overlay the western desert on the 12th, and extended in a less degree over the central parts of the country. The station with the greatest excess of heat was Sambhar with an abnormal excess of 9·1°. On the 13th and 14th the temperature fell over a considerable part of the Indian region, but there was not much change in the position of the area of greatest excess. On the 15th this area had moved eastward to the central parts of the country, and the greatest excess was 5·8° at Ajmere and Indore; on the 16th, the greatest excess was 8·5° at Jubbulpore; on the 17th, 10° at Dhubri; and on the 18th, 8½° at Dhubri. When the area of abnormal heat commenced its easterly advance, it was succeeded by a wave of cold which commenced in the Indus Valley. Dera Ismail Khan on the 15th had the greatest abnormal depression, 9·1°; Rawalpindi on the 16th, 11·2°; Lahore on the 17th, 11°; and Allahabad on the 18th, 8·3°. The highest temperatures recorded on each day were as follows:

12th.—Amraoti . .	107°	*15th.*—Cuddapah . .	109°
13th.—Nagpur . .	110°	*16th.*—Thayetmyo . .	107°
14th.—Nagpur . .	110°	*17th.*—Mandalay . .	109°
15th.—Amraoti . .	109°	*18th.*—Mandalay . .	107°

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean Variation for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+1·5	+1·3	+1·7	+2·4	+1·8	+1·6	+1·5
Bengal	+0·7	+1·2	+1·3	+2·9	+3·3	+3·7	+2·2	+2·2
North-West Provinces . .	+1·2	+1·6	+1·0	+2·0	+3·4	—1·2	—5·7	+0·3
Punjab	—0·4	—2·5	+0·1	—3·9	—8·2	—7·2	—4·9	—3·9
Bombay	0	+1·6	+1·9	+0·8	+1·6	—0·4	+0·4	+0·8
Berar and Central Provinces .	+2·4	+2·2	+3·7	+4·5	+4·8	—0·2	—1·7	+2·2
Guzerat and Central India .	+2·7	+3·9	+2·8	+2·6	+2·9	—2·2	—1·6	+1·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+5·2	+4·1	+2·3	+1·3	—3·2	—4·5	—4·2	+0·1
Madras	—0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+1·9	+0·8	+0·4	+0·5	+0·7
Mean for whole India .	+1·3	+1·6	+1·7	+1·5	+0·9	—1·1	—1·5	...

This table shows that in the Punjab throughout almost the whole week and in the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana towards the close of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, but that on the whole the temperature of the week in all Provinces, except the Punjab, was higher than usual. For the whole of India the first five days were warmer and the last two days cooler than the normal.

Rain.—The concluding table shows the rainfall of the week. The fall has been scattered, and in general due to thunderstorms, so that the amounts have varied considerably, neighbouring divisions receiving very different falls of rain. The first column of the concluding table shows that twenty-six of the rainfall divisions received rain and twenty-five no rain. Of the twenty-six divisions reporting rainfall; no less than fifteen had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain for the average of the division. Including these fifteen divisions with the twenty-five which had absolutely no rain, it appears that Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the south, central, submontane, and west divisions of the Punjab, Coorg, the Konkan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Sind, and the east and south of Madras were rainless, while Assam, the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, the Deccan, Hyderabad, and Central Madras all had effective rain. The heaviest rainfall was in Assam, the Surma division receiving an average of 3 and the Brahmaputra division of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain. Under normal conditions this is the wettest part of the Indian region, and the excess of rain was not large. Column 3 of the table shows an excess of rain in Assam, the hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, Berar, and Hyderabad, and a deficiency in all other divisions. The excess was nowhere great. The rainfall of the season, *i.e.*, from March 1st to date, has been considerably short of the normal amount in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, and part of Madras, but has been largely in excess elsewhere.

Except in Assam, the record of heavy falls shows no important amounts. The following are the falls exceeding 2 inches :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Assam	Sylhet . . .	Karimganj . . .	3·90
Ditto	Khasia Hills . .	Cherrapunji . . .	11·41
Ditto	Sibsagar . . .	Sudder . . .	5·03
Ditto	Lakhimpur . . .	Ditto . . .	5·97
Malabar	Calicut . . .	Angadipuram . .	2·15
Deccan	Belgaum . . .	Changad . . .	2·40

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 18th, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to April 18th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·26	— 1·26	0·35	3·19	— 89
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	1·28	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·07	0·77	— 91
	Upper Burma	0·09	?	?	0·16	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·54	— 0·54	1·02	1·07	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·87	— 0·82	2·52	4·55	— 45
	Assam (Surma)	3·03	2·75	+ 0·28	7·59	18·19	— 58
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·79	1·51	+ 0·28	4·99	7·94	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·51	— 0·51	4·05	3·06	+ 32
	Central Bengal	0	0·29	— 0·29	4·32	1·64	+ 163
	North Bengal	0	0·61	— 0·61	2·38	3·04	— 22
	Orissa	0·01	0·34	— 0·33	4·16	1·76	+ 136
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	— 0·13	5·27	1·26	+ 318
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·43	0·51	+ 376
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	2·08	0·68	+ 206
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·94	0·33	+ 185
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·50	0·40	+ 275
	Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·98	0·54	+ 267
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·48	0·36	+ 311
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·02	0	1·01	0·46	+ 120
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·15	1·19	+ 81
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	1·99	0·70	+ 184
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	1·86	0·68	+ 174
	Do. (Submontane)	0·04	0·09	— 0·05	2·12	1·42	+ 49
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·37	0·29	+ 0·08	3·00	4·04	— 26
	Do. (North-West)	0·48	0·23	+ 0·25	3·33	2·84	+ 17
	Do. (West)	0·08	0·09	— 0·01	1·12	0·96	+ 17
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·85	0·63	+ 0·22	4·00	2·54	+ 57
	Madras (South Central)	0·19	0·58	— 0·39	2·03	2·47	— 18
	Coorg	0·05	0·40	— 0·35	2·85	2·08	+ 37
	Mysore	0·35	0·52	— 0·17	1·76	1·54	+ 14
	Konkan	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·43	0·14	+ 208
	Bombay Deccan	0·38	0·11	+ 0·27	1·12	0·54	+ 108
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·03	0·18	— 83
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·60	0·48	+ 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·80	0·43	+ 86
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·21	0·70	+ 73
	Ditto (East)	0	0·07	— 0·07	4·06	0·99	+ 310
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·06	0·25	— 76
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·54	0·34	+ 59
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·16	0·17	— 6
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·19	+ 411
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·15	0·09	+ 67
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·26	— 0·26	2·30	0·87	+ 164
	Ditto (*a*)	0·20	?	?	2·50	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·54	0·13	+ 0·41	1·13	1·08	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·20	0·21	— 0·01	0·37	0·67	— 60
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·17	0·30	— 43
	Ditto (South)	0·02	0·93	— 0·91	0·90	3·68	— 76
	Madras (South)	0·08	0·57	— 0·49	4·17	2·06	+ 102

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *23rd April, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rainfall moderate in parts of Bellary, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and Malabar; none in Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Tanjore; and slight in other districts. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot; elsewhere slightly improving. Prices slightly falling in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, and Salem; rising in Coimbatore, Ganjam, Vizagapatam; and nearly stationary elsewhere. About 4,700 labourers employed on works in five taluks of Chingleput, 2,792 in Wandiwash taluk, and 564 in Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 2,350 in Tinnevelly, and 42 in the Pollachi taluk of Coimbatore. Number fed at kitchens—783 in Wandiwash taluk, of whom 594 were children and 134 women; number in Kalahasti zemindari 178; details not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain in eleven districts, generally slight. Standing crops damaged by blight, insects, or hailstones in parts of Karachi; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops continues in Sind, Poona, Sholapur, and Dharwar. Preparations for the next season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—No rain. Weather hot and dry. Ploughing and sowing for early rice and jute going on, but rain generally wanted in Bengal Proper. In Behar low lands being sown with rice, indigo, *cheena,* and *mung*. Sowings coming up well. Sugarcane planting nearly finished. Spring rice doing well and harvesting begun. *Rabi* being threshed. Opium weighments proceeding. *Mahua* has yielded a fair crop in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom, but the outturn is deficient in Bhagalpur and Lohardugga. The mango crop is generally expected to be very short. Price of common rice steady; that of wheat has fallen in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Seasonable weather. Harvesting continues. Summer crops being irrigated. Prices generally easier, though still high. In Fyzabad and Allahabad they have risen. Lucknow reports excessive export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Prices stationary in three districts; unsettled in one; falling in four; rising elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of extra *rabi* and *kharif* commenced. Sugarcane and cotton weeding in progress. Prospects of standing crops are reported good. Damage done by locusts in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage done in Shahpur. Wheat suffering from blight in Peshawar. Fodder sufficient in all but four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and a little rain. Land being ploughed for summer sowings.

Threshing of winter crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock and fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Dry-weather crops generally progressing favourably, but suffering from scarcity of water in Katha and parts of Kyaukse and Meiktila. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts and declined slightly in Akyab; elsewhere prices are unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather warm. Rain moderate in some districts; badly wanted in others. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Slight rain reported in parts of three districts in Mysore. Crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar district, where want of rain is felt. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. Prices somewhat fallen in the Mysore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects of coffee generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather warm in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks. Water scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwa taluks. Prices slightly risen in the Amraoti and Morsi taluks.

Rainfall moderate in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Agricultural operations nearly completed in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, and completed in Baghelkhand and Gwalior; in progress elsewhere. No change of importance since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Slight rain in one State. Crops cut and gathered almost everywhere. Cattle dying in Todgurh tehsil for want of fodder; diseased in Ulwar; in poor condition at Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Ajmere and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather getting warm. Early rice and indian-corn being sown.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	S. "DANUBE." *Fiji.*				S. S. "PONGOLA." *Natal.*				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	9	10	19	39·52 per 100 men.	8	9	17	39·90 per 100 men.	17	19	36
From 2 to 10 years	27	20	47		15	11	26		42	31	73
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	57	17	74		26	5	31		83	22	105
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	292	111	403		161	74	235		453	185	638
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	33	23	56		21	4	25		54	27	81
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	418	181	599		231	103	334		649	284	933

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	FIJI.			NATAL.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	39	17	56	11	1	12	50	18	68
North-Western Provinces	241	122	363	136	74	210	377	196	573
Oudh	124	41	165	79	28	107	203	69	272
Central India	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Nepal and Native States	6	1	7	4	...	4	10	1	11
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	418	181	599	231	103	334	649	284	933

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	72	20	92	23	9	32	95	29	124
Agriculturists	149	56	205	115	49	164	264	105	369
Artisans	20	11	31	18	5	23	38	16	54
Low castes	101	57	158	75	33	108	176	90	266
Musulmans	76	37	113	...	7	7	76	44	120
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	418	181	599	231	103	334	649	284	933

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	573	240	813
2. Musulmans	76	44	120
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	649	284	933

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	2	...	3,330	56,002	3,695	5	...	...	5,839	...	...	68,873
Bombay Town	165	6,06,249	...	8	1,31,411	13,788	24,069	3,41,183	...	2,16,040	549	...	13,33,462
Karachi	...	...	45,993	...	...	11,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,983
Total	165	6,06,251	45,993	3,338	1,87,413	29,473	24,074	3,41,183	...	2,21,879	549	...	14,60,318
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	9,955	74,461	18,769	3,679	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,864
Bombay Town	...	1,12,526	...	1	1,236	1,28,332	8,798	...	...	9,082	...	...	2,59,975
Karachi	...	...	1,43,978	...	...	2,60,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,089
Total	...	1,12,526	1,43,978	9,956	74,461	2,80,116	1,32,011	8,798	...	9,082	...	...	7,70,928
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,04,083	1,18,021	...	4,634	...	...	9,811	...	...	3,36,549
Bombay Town	1,070	1,77,632	...	302	4,789	...	81,404	1,36,235	...	19,772	1,43,936	...	5,65,140
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,070	1,77,632	...	2,04,385	1,22,810	...	86,038	1,36,235	...	29,583	1,43,936	...	9,01,689
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	530	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Total	...	...	...	530	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
GRAND TOTAL	1,235	8,96,409	1,89,971	2,18,209	3,85,278	3,09,589	2,42,123	4,86,216	...	2,60,544	1,44,485	...	31,34,059

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE;
Simla, the 22nd April, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Last 2 days ending 31st March 1890.			Last 3 days ending 31st March 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
4th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	2,86,991	188	1,526	4,69,995	308	4,49,93,722	567	4,38,86,684	553	...	11,07,038
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	3,729	65	57	6,530	115	5,20,602	175	5,66,623	191	46,021	...
4th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	30,101	46	705	45,231	64	44,82,128	132	45,86,665	128	1,04,537	...
4th March 1891	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 4,56,798	65	(*e*) 4,24,887	60	...	31,911
4th April 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	24,654	49	831	53,663	65	21,34,034	117	32,97,355	105	...	...
4th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	22,326	30	752	41,610	55	34,42,741	93	36,74,119	93	1,162,921	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	1,08,207	65	1,672	1,70,143	102	1,94,10,621	223	1,83,03,704	210	2,31,378	11,06,917
4th ditto	Southern Maratha	979	26,328	27	1,044	48,475	46	41,34,753	87	46,31,560	86	4,96,747	...
4th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	5,433	18	296	9,402	32	10,02,792	72	12,21,668	79	2,18,810	...
4th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	38,406	52	901	57,406	64	60,32,352	157	65,41,014	160	5,08,662	...
	Total	7,169	5,46,175	76	7,784	9,02,455	116	8,66,11,143	237	8,71,34,359	221	5,23,216	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*i*)		(*j*)			
4th April 1891	North-Western	2,399	(*i*) 1,72,903	72	2,395	(*j*) 3,00,793	126	2,87,79,515	230	2,72,90,895	220	...	14,88,620
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	51,053	74	692	77,862	113	78,80,558	219	73,47,375	204	...	5,39,183
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	51,134	68	777	95,596	123	1,15,17,875	304	1,22,02,896	306	6,85,021	...
4th ditto	Bengal Central (*k*)	125	3,826	31	125	6,004	48	7,29,781	112	7,40,995	114	11,214	...
4th ditto	Naihati	27	490	18	27	578	21	1,04,483	74	99,443	70	...	5,040
4th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	68	10	8	171	21	12,207	33	18,708	45	6,501	...
4th March 1891	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 59,772	40	(*e*) 62,176	45	2,404	...
4th ditto	Burma (*l*)	553	37,359	68	556	54,214	98	50,67,400	176	57,04,335	197	6,36,935	...
	Total	4,550	3,16,833	70	4,580	5,35,218	117	5,41,57,891	228	5,34,66,823	223	...	6,90,768
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*m*)	1,492	2,79,936	188	1,492	4,80,711	322	3,78,05,740	486	4,07,22,110	523	29,16,370	...
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,01,732	221	461	1,37,571	298	1,31,03,897	545	1,30,75,266	544	...	28,631
4th ditto	Madras	840	45,231	54	840	83,318	99	91,68,701	209	96,50,275	220	4,81,574	...
	Total	2,793	4,26,899	153	2,793	7,01,600	251	6,00,78,338	413	6,34,47,651	436	33,69,313	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,512	12,89,907	89	15,157	21,39,273	141	20,08,47,072	268	20,40,48,833	262	32,01,761	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,34,01,147	138	10,13,79,339	130	...	20,21,808
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,74,45,925	130	10,26,69,494	132	52,23,569	...
	Assisted Companies.												
4th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	9,492	59	...	...	(*n*) 73,349	102	73,349	...
4th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	2,164	98	22	3,049	139	2,86,723	248	2,90,065	251	3,342	...
4th March 1891	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 3,60,394	108	(*e*) 3,40,343	102	...	20,051
4th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*o*) 4,64,819	117	(*p*) 4,84,390	122	19,571	...
	Total	22	2,164	98	184	12,541	68	11,11,936	128	11,88,147	126	76,211	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
4th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	15,846	45	354	18,449	52	24,44,112	132	25,59,350	138	1,15,238	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,088	35	72	1,809	25	1,45,922	47	2,01,869	56	55,947	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	348	13	68	1,671	25	51,803	37	75,339	43	23,536	...
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	519	40	...	...	(*q*) 44,265	72	44,265	...
	Total	440	18,282	42	507	22,448	44	26,41,837	115	28,80,823	118	2,38,986	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by the State Railway Agency.												
4th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	2,091	19	108	6,939	64	(*r*) 1,97,032	76	6,54,318	116	4,57,286	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
4th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	2,423	19	124	3,686	30	3,60,975	56	3,85,163	60	24,188	...
4th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	13,703	41	334	17,357	52	13,86,681	90	15,68,020	90	1,81,339	...
4th ditto	Morvi	94	2,522	27	94	2,964	32	1,99,210	51	3,07,405	63	1,08,195	...
	Total	550	18,648	34	552	24,007	43	19,46,866	76	22,60,588	79	3,13,722	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 29th March 1890.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 28th March 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway only.
(*j*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*k*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*l*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*m*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 31st March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890.
(*p*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890 to 21st March 1891.
(*q*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890.
(*r*) Total receipts from 13th October 1889.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 23rd April, 1891.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 9	14 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 9	15 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	20 8	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	12 1	11 9	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	16 12	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	16 2	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	0 9	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 12	11 12	12 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	*	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	56 6	32 3	...	...	245 0	243 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 14	12 10	...	...	9 10	10 14	10 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 15	17 12	22 13	8 14	8 4	65 0	65 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	28 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 6	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 1	18 0	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	(b)	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	11 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	12 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 4
Cachar	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 6⅔	13 4	13 5⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6⅔	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 11
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	9 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0

Eastern hill tracts—																														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...		...	...	11 6½		11 6½		13 5½		13 5½		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		320 0		320 0		8 0		8 0	
Hill Tipperah	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)		(a)		(a)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)		(a)		...		(a)		(a)		(a)	
Nágá Hills	...		...	..	4 8		4 8		7 0		7 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8		4 8		...		80 0		80 0		4 8		4 8	
Eastern—																														
Backergunge	...		...	...	13 14		13 9		17 12		16 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14		16 0		...		...		12 12½		12 5½		120 0		120 0		10 13		10 8	
Noakholly	...		...	...	16 0		16 0		17 0		17 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0		13 0		...		...		8 0		8 0		...		...		9 0		9 0	
Chittagong	12 0		12 0	...	12 8		12 8		16 7		16 7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0		10 0		...		...		...		...		110 0		110 0		10 0		10 0	
Tipperah	11 7		11 7	...	13 5		13 5		17 11		17 11½		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5		13 5		...		8 0		8 0		...		...		10 0		10 0	
Dacca	12 0		12 0	14 0	15 0		15 0		17 0		17 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0		16 0		16 0		13 0		14 0		14 0		120 0		120 0		9 12		9 12	
Mymensingh	12 0		...	...	10 0		11 4		13 0		15 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0		12 8		...		10 0		10 0		...		...		9 8		10 0	
Deltaic—																														
Khoolna	...		...	...	14 0		15 0		16 0		17 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0		13 0		...		...		...		...		160 0		180 0		9 0		9 0	
24-Pergunnahs	10 8		10 0	18 0	17 0		8 0		8 0		16 0		16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0		8 0		18 0		19 0		...		...		17 0		16 0		100 0		100 0		10 12		10 12	
Midnapore	10 8		10 8	...	...		12 8		12 8		17 8		17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		16 0		16 0		...		...		11 0		11 0		120 0		120 0		10 8		10 8	
Howrah	...		...	...	11 4		11 0		15 4		15 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12		17 12		...		...		12 0		11 8		100 0		100 0		10 8		10 8	
Calcutta	11 4		10 13	17 12	18 2		9 6		9 10		13 14		14 1	17 10	17 7	10 0	10 14	...	...	8 14	9 2		16 9		16 9		...		17 12		15 11		15 15		95 0		95 0		10 15		10 13	
Hooghly	13 0		13 0	...	...		8 0		8 0		14 0		14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		16 0		16 0		...		...		11 0		11 0		120 0		120 0		10 0		10 0	
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	13 14		12 13	...	...		13 5		13 5		14 14		15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		22 14		19 6		...		...		16 13		17 12		...		...		9 13		9 13	
Jessore	11 0		11 0	...	...		14 0		14 0		16 0		16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		18 0		18 0		...		...		19 0		19 0		160 0		160 0		9 2		9 2	
Furreedpore	13 0		13 0	20 0	13 0		9 0		9 0		16 0		16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		20 0		16 0		22 0		12 0		...		13 0		120 0		120 0		10 0		10 0	
Central—																														
Bankoora	15 0		13 12	24 0	18 0		17 8		18 0		20 0		20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		15 8		15 8		28 0		28 0		20 0		19 8		280 0		280 0		10 4		10 13	
Burdwan	10 11		10 11	...	...		15 0		15 0		17 6		17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		20 2½		20 2½		...		...		18 0		18 0		100 0		100 0		10 11		10 11	
Beerbhoom	13 8		13 8	...	...		13 8		13 8		18 0		18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		20 4		16 0		...		...		12 0		11 4		160 0		160 0		10 8		10 8	
Moorshedabad	11 0		10 0	...	...		12 0		11 0		15 0		15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		24 0		16 0		...		...		14 0		13 4		200 0		200 0		11 0		11 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0		12 0	...	...		14 0		14 0		17 0		17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		10 0		15 0		20 0		20 0		20 0		20 0		200 0		200 0		9 0		9 0	
Pubna	18 12		18 12	...	...		7 2		7 6		15 0		16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		18 0		17 4		...		...		17 4		17 4		200 0		200 0		8 15		8 15	
Bogra	15 0		15 0	...	...		12 0		12 0		17 4		17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		10 14		12 0		...		...		...		...		90 0		90 0		9 0		8 13	
Rajshahye	15 12		15 0	24 0	24 0		15 0		15 0		15 15		15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		19 8		19 8		...		...		18 2		19 0		240 0		240 0		9 9		9 9	
Maldah	16 0		11 0	...	...		11 0		12 0		16 0		15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		20 0		16 0		...		...		...		...		120 0		120 0		9 8		9 8	
Northern—																														
Rungpore	13 0		13 0	...	...		9 6		9 6		14 8		14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		13 0		13 0		...		...		10 10		10 10		100 0		100 0		9 6		9 6	
Dinagepore	8 12		9 10	16 8	16 0		15 0		15 0		18 0		18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		15 0		16 0		...		...		16 0		26 0		150 0		160 0		10 0		10 0	
Jalpaiguri	11 0		12 0	16 0	16 0		8 0		9 0		16 0		18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		16 0		16 0		...		...		11 0		11 0		200 0		200 0		9 0		9 0	
Darjeeling	8 0		8 0	10 0	10 0		5 0		5 0		13 0		14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0		15 0	...		...		10 0		11 0		20 0		20 0		8 0		8 0		120 0		120 0		8 0		8 0	
Orissa—																														
Pooree	14 7		14 7	...	...		14 7		14 7		21 0		21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		15 12		15 12		...		...		17 1		17 1		80 0		80 0		9 13		9 13	
Cuttack	13 2		13 2	...	...		10 8		10 8		18 6		18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		18 6		17 1		...		...		21 0		18 6		80 0		80 0		11 0		11 0	
Balasore	15 0		15 0	13 0	13 0		13 0		13 0		21 0		21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		14 0		14 0		...		...		...		...		160 0		160 0		10 0		10 0	
Chota-Nagpur—																														
Singhbhoom	16 0		18 0	13 0	20 0		14 0		12 0		18 0		16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		16 0		16 0		12 0		20 0		22 0		24 0		200 0		200 0		9 -		9 0	
Manbhoom	11 8		11 0	...	...		13 0		13 0		20 8		21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		17 0		15 0		...		26 0		19 0		18 0		200 0		200 0		9 14		9 14	
Lohardugga	7 8 to 12 12		7 8 to 13 0	20 0	24 0		14 8		14 8		15 0 to 17 8		16 8 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0		34 0	...		...		13 0		13 4 to 16 0		27 0		24 0		18 0 to 21 0		18 8 to 22 8		150 0		130 0		0 8		9 8	
Hazáribágh	12 8		11 8 to 14 0	19 0	16 0		10 0		10 0		16 0		17 6	...	...	...	...	27 0		28 0	...		...		15 0		15 0		20 0		19 0		20 0		20 0		240 0		240 0		9 0		9 0	

(a) Not stated. (b) Annas 10 per 100 cobs. * Not sold. ‖ Khesari, husked.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1891—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	15 12	23 1	22 0	10 8	13 10	13 10	14 11	18 14	18 6	...	11 9	...	...	14 11	14 11	23 1	24 2	...	22 0	15 12	17 13	147 0	168 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 4	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 6 to 15 4	10 12 to 12 6	23 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 3
Shahabad	11 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 7	12 10	20 3	20 3	13 4	14 8	15 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	20 3	20 3	13 14	13 14	164 0	151 8	10 8	10 1
Durbhunga	14 0	10 0	24 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 4	...	8 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	15 0	12 4	21 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Chumparun	14 0	13 0	24 8	...	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	19 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	10 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 6
Benares	12 3	12 3	17 14	18 7	9 12	9 12	12 7	15 7	15 7	15 7	14 10	15 3	...	...	13 8	14 8	17 14	15 3	17 5½	16 0	15 3	15 7	120 0	120 0	10 2	9 13½
Ghazipur	14 3	11 9	19 5	15 7	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	19 5	15 7	16 12	16 12	17 6	17 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	15 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 8
Allahabad	12 6	12 9	17 6	17 4	9 8	9 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	16 12	...	...	15 12	15 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	8 4	8 8	14 0	14 8	16 8	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	12 12	12 13	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	15 12	12 0	19 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 0	18 6	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Jalaun	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0¶	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	15 0	14 8	18 8	17 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	11 5½	12 14	16 0	14 14	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	16 4½	15 14	18 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 2	16 6½	14 9	16 11	15 8	18 7	15 14	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	10 8	11 0	19 0	14 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	16 8	14 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	11 4	12 8	17 4	14 0	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 0	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 0	12 2	24 4	16 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	21 4	14 4	12 4	13 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	16 4	18 0	15 4	160 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 13	11 0	23 5	19 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	20 13	18 0	21 0	20 8	11 8	11 8	200 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Jhánsi	14 0	12 11½	18 12½	17 2	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	19 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 8½	...	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	12 0	12 0	19 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	11 8	12 0	20 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	12 8	11 12	22 0	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 12
Bulandshahr	13 4	13 6	20 12	17 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 12	16 4	17 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Meerut	13 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 12	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	12 14	20 8	...	9 8	10 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 14	14 4	16 12	18 0	18 0	16 12	16 12	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	11 13	16 10	15 2	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	18 8	17 11	11 13	12 3	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	12 8	20 10	17 1	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 15	16 3	16 3	13 8	12 15	140 0	140 0	9 6	9 10
Basti	13 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0[1]	28 0[1]	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahanpur	15 0	12 4	25 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	14 0	13 4	19 0	18 0	6 0	6 8	11 4	11 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	14 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1891 – *continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbe (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet *Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thue, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Ferozepore	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	20 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	220 0	253 0	12 1	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	13 0	9 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Lahore	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Ludhiána	11 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	‡	14 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	*	*	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	11 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 0
Kángra	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	14 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	12 0	14 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	†	‡	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	14 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	*	*	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 1	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	58 0	75 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	‡	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	†	‡	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	95 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	‡	†	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	*	124 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	210 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	19 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	13 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	34 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 10	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	10 12	11 15	17 10	17 10	7 13	7 8	8 6	8 6	18 0	18 4	28 0	29 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	155 0	150 0	11 0	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	10 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1891—*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIRKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	10 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	11 8	...	...	11 5	10 13	11 13	11 5	20 0	19 2	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	17 11	14 10	16 13	15 6	18 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 6	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 8	21 5	21 5	24 13	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 3	11 0	12 6	12 3	31 6	30 6	27 5	25 14	33 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	26 13	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	12 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	12 0	24 2	24 2	*	*	25 8	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 0	25 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	11 10	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	29 3	29 3	31 11	31 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	15 13	11 11	...	...	13 14	14 14	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 3	13 3	21 2	21 2	*	*	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 2	11 2	20 10	20 10	19 11	19 11	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	18 11	18 11	17 3	17 3	21 14	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	18 3	*	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	20 5	20 5	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 14	11 3	...	...	12 3	11 5	12 11	11 10	18 3	17 8	19 2	19 2	21 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	9 14	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	11 5	10 8	11 13	11 0	19 6	*	17 10	16 3	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 12	28 0	26 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 8	12 0	10 8	10 12	9 8	9 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	20 0	...	22 0	30 e	29 0	...	20 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	22 0	19 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	29 c	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	9 0	8 0
Kadur	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	27 5	27 5	...	...	31 8	28 6	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 b	21 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 25th, 1891.

Over the greater part of India and for the greater part of the week the weather has been very quiet. The barometer has been highest over Tenasserim and the south-east of the Bay and low over Northern India, the area of greatest depression having been at one time over the western desert and at another over the Gangetic plain. The differences of pressure were very small at the commencement of the week, but later on they increased somewhat, though gradients were at no time steep. The largest pressure differences were reported from North-East India. They were accompanied with strong winds from the Bay of Bengal into Bengal, Assam, &c. It was in this region that the weather was most disturbed. On the 19th and 20th the rainfall of North-East India was confined to Upper Burma and Assam; by the 21st it had extended into East Bengal also, and on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th scattered rainfall, varying in amount from day to day, was reported from Upper Burma, Assam, and a large part of Bengal. The other regions where rainfall occurred during the week were the south of the Peninsula and part of North-West India. In the former region the rain, though never heavy and never widely extended, fell more or less on each day of the week, while, on the contrary, the rain in the north-west was exceedingly slight, very scattered, and was not at all continuous. The whole of the rainfall of the week in all parts of the Indian region occurred during thunder or dust storm disturbances. These storms were most severe in Bengal, where a strong moist current of wind from the Bay encountered an easterly current from Assam. The most severe example of a thunderstorm occurred on the evening of the 22nd at Jessore, when the wind was exceedingly high and the rain and hail very heavy.

Temperature.—On the whole the mean temperature of the week under review has been about normal. The exceptions are the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where there has been a deficiency of about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, where there has been an excess of about $1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. There have been no distinct instances of the passage of waves of heat or cold across the country, and the general distribution of temperature relatively to the normal has been irregular. The same irregularity has been displayed in the records of the position of the highest maximum reading on each day. On the—

19th	the highest maximum was	107°	at	Mandalay and Amraoti.
20th	,, ,,	111°	,,	Amraoti.
21st	,, ,,	110°	,,	Jacobabad.
22nd	,, ,,	111°	,,	Jacobabad.
23rd	,, ,,	109·5°	,,	Jhansi.
24th	,, ,,	109·8°	,,	Nagpur.
25th	,, ,,	109°	,,	Raipur and Amraoti.

These figures show that during the week the highest maximum varied from 107° to 111°, and that at one time the region of greatest heat was as far east as Mandalay, and at another as far west as Jacobabad.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean Variation for week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·8	+2·3	+1·2	—0·3	+0·6	+0·7	+0·9	+1·2
Bengal	+1·7	+1·7	+0·7	—0·2	—0·9	+0·5	—0·9	+0·4
North-West Provinces . .	—4·6	—3·4	—2·6	—1·2	+0·9	+0·9	—1·6	—1·7
Punjab	—3·3	—1·8	—0·1	+4·0	—5·0	—2·6	—2·2	—1·6
Bombay	+0·9	+1·0	+0·7	—0·1	—0·6	+0·2	—0·2	+0·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	—1·1	+0·6	—0·4	+0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+1·1	+0·4
Guzerat and Central India .	—1·4	—1·1	+0·3	—0·2	+1·9	+3·1	+0·9	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	—2·2	+0·5	+0·7	+3·7	+1·4	+2·0	+3·2	+1·3
Madras	+0·4	—0·5	—0·7	+0·5	+0·8	+1·4	+0·3	+0·3
Mean for whole India .	—0·8	—0·1	0	+0·8	0	+0·8	+0·2	+0·12

The above figures show considerable variations of temperature from day to day in North-Western India, but generally small variations elsewhere, and the mean temperature of each day of the week for the whole of India approximated very closely to the normal average.

Rain.—The concluding table of the summary shows that, though rain has been principally confined to North-East India, there has been a fair fall over the south of the Peninsula, and a slight fall in some central districts. The first column of the table shows that rain has fallen during the week in thirty of the rainfall divisions, but that in ten of these divisions the average rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch, and could not consequently be regarded as effective rainfall. In twenty-one divisions absolutely no rain whatever fell during the week. The divisions within which the average rainfall was either less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch or absolutely nil comprise Lower and Central Burma, South-West and West Bengal, all the North-West Provinces and Punjab divisions, the whole of the central divisions, except the east of the Central Provinces, all the Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat divisions, the centre and south of the East Coast, and Madras (Central) division. In all the other divisions effective rain fell; but, except in Arakan and East Bengal, Mysore and the Konkan, the East Coast (North) and Hyderabad (South), the average rainfall was less than the normal amount. The heaviest average rainfall during the week was in East Bengal, and exceeded 2 inches. This was followed by the Assam divisions with between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$

inches. The greatest excess during the week was in East Bengal; the greatest deficiency in Assam, where the rainfall has been much short of the normal.

The seasonal excess—that is, the excess since the 1st of March—though still very large over a great part of the Indian region, is nevertheless growing slowly less under the influence of the short rainfall of the past two or three weeks. In Burma (except Arakan), Assam, North Bengal, Khandeish, Kattiawar, and a large part of Madras the seasonal rainfall has been very decidedly short.

Heavy falls of rain are almost entirely confined to North-East India. The following are the amounts exceeding 2 inches:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	2·64
Ditto	Dacca	Manikganj	4·89
Ditto	Mymensingh	Netrakona	4·18
Ditto	Rangamati	Sudder	2·01
Assam	Shillong	Cherrapunji	2·21
Ditto	Goalpara	Sudder	3·10
Bengal	Faridpur	Ditto	4·28
Ditto	Pubna	Serajganj	3·59
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur	2·05
Ditto	Rangpur	Kharegram	2·16
Ditto	Jalpaiguri	Debiganj	2·31
Malabar	Travancore	Alipi	2·30
Deccan	Dharwar	Kalghati	2·13
Madras	Tinnevelly	Nanguneri	2·45

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1891.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO APRIL 25TH, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·27	0·78	— 0·51	0·62	3·96	— 84
	Lower Burma	0	0·26	— 0·26	0	1·53	— 100
	Central Burma	0·09	0·44	— 0·35	0·16	1·21	— 87
	Upper Burma	0·15	?	?	0·31	?	?
	Arakan	0·80	0·52	+ 0·28	2·83	1·88	+ 51
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2·19	1·34	+ 0·85	5·12	5·53	— 7
	Assam (Surma)	1·25	3·40	— 2·15	8·84	21·59	— 59
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·45	2·27	— 0·82	6·44	10·21	— 37
	Deltaic Bengal	0·36	0·96	— 0·60	4·41	4·02	+ 10
	Central Bengal	0·42	0·57	— 0·15	4·74	2·21	+ 114
	North Bengal	0·86	1·73	— 0·87	3·23	4·77	— 32
	Orissa	0·05	0·35	— 0·30	4·21	2·11	+ 100
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	5·28	1·37	+ 285
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·43	0·58	+ 319
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·36	— 0·35	2·08	1·04	+ 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·94	0·35	+ 169
	Oudh (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·50	0·43	+ 249
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·98	0·60	+ 230
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	— 0·02	1·48	0·38	+ 289
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·01	0·49	+ 106
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·15	1·26	+ 71
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·99	0·75	+ 165
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·86	0·73	+ 155
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·12	1·48	+ 43
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·25	— 0·25	3·00	4·29	— 30
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	3·33	3·02	+ 10
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·11	— 0·07	1·15	1·07	+ 7
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·71	0·71	0	4·70	3·25	+ 45
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·38	— 0·25	2·16	2·85	— 24
	Coorg	0·17	0·73	— 0·56	3·02	2·81	+ 7
	Mysore	0·32	0·19	+ 0·13	2·09	1·73	+ 21
	Konkan	0·24	0·08	+ 0·16	0·66	0·22	+ 200
	Bombay Deccan	0·33	0·34	— 0·01	1·75	0·88	+ 99
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	0·04	0·29	— 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·60	0·52	+ 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·80	0·45	+ 78
	Ditto (Central)	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	1·25	0·75	+ 67
	Ditto (East)	0·10	0·14	— 0·04	4·16	1·13	+ 268
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·25	— 76
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·54	0·37	+ 46
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·17	0·20	— 15
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·23	+ 322
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·15	0·11	+ 36
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·33	0·24	+ 0·09	2·63	1·11	+ 136
	Ditto (a)	0·50	?	?	3·00	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·22	0·09	+ 0·03	1·34	1·17	+ 15
	Madras (Central)	0·05	0·18	— 0·13	0·42	0·85	— 51
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·17	0·32	— 47
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·32	— 0·31	0·36	1·79	— 80
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·79	— 0·41	4·54	2·85	+ 59

SIMLA, *30th April, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and Malabar; slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and South Kanara; no rain elsewhere. Prospects continue unchanged in Chingleput and North Arcot. There is no material increase of distress. Prices falling in North Arcot, Tanjore, and Madura; rising in Nellore, Cuddapah, Nilgiris, and Salem; and nearly stationary elsewhere. Over 5,300 coolies employed on works in all the taluks of Chingleput, 3,140 in Wandiwash, 1,879 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, and above 1,400 in Tinnevelly. Number fed at kitchens—714 in the Wandiwash taluk, of whom 547 were children and 119 women; number in the Kalahasti zemindari, according to latest reports, 215.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rain in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops almost completed, except in parts of Sind. Ploughing operations progressing generally. Sowing commenced in Karachi and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—General rain in East and North Bengal, accompanied with hail in some places. In West Bengal and parts of Central Bengal rain much wanted for cultivation and sowings of autumn rice and jute. Spring rice being harvested. Fair outturn expected in Behar. Paddy on low lands, indigo, sugarcane, *cheena,* and *mung* coming up well. In Sarun indigo seedlings attacked by caterpillars. *Rabi* crops still being threshed and tobacco being cut. Opium weighments going on. *Mango* will be a very short crop. *Mahua* has yielded better results than was expected. No important change in prices of food-grains reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Occasional hailstorms, with light showers here and there. *Rabi* harvest nearly over. Extra crops being irrigated. New grains coming into market. Jhansi and Partabgarh report rise in prices, but elsewhere they are stationary or falling. Lucknow and Meerut report continued export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in Jullundur. Prices rising in two districts, stationary in three, and falling elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Ploughing and sowing for *kharif* have commenced. Rain much wanted for *kharif* ploughings in Hissar. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Measures are being taken to destroy insects in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient in all but three districts, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds and showers in places. Land is being prepared for summer sowings. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Dry-weather crops progressing favourably, and reaping has commenced in some districts. Damage from scarcity of water has been done in the Sagaing township, and is anticipated in the Mirga township, Kyaukse district. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts and fallen slightly in two.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced. State and prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rainfall slight throughout the Mysore State. Crops in good condition, except in the Mysore and Kolar districts, where more rain is needed. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather warm in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* crops almost completed. Land being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks. Water scarce in Darwah and Kilapur taluks. Prices stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Opium crops somewhat damaged in Western Malwa. Prices rising in Bhopawar. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain within two States and at Ajmere. Crops cut and harvested. Average outturn expected. Cattle dying in Todgurh for want of fodder, and in poor condition in Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in both the districts of Ajmere and at Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Weather partially cloudy and threatening rain. The wheat crop is beginning to ripen. Prospects good. Rain wanted for early rice and Indian-corn.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	First 12 days of April 1890.			First 11 days of April 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
30th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	16,95,413	1,111	1,526	16,96,894	1,112	16,95,413	648	16,96,894	708	1,481	...
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	20,588	361	57	24,747	434	20,588	211	24,747	276	4,159	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,76,726	272	705	1,80,490	256	1,76,726	159	1,80,490	163	3,764	...
30th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	141	13,502	96	199	20,462	103	13,502	56	20,462	66	6,960	...
30th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	501	1,36,362	272	831	2,22,020	267	1,36,362	159	2,22,020	170	85,658	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	1,37,442	183	752	1,51,661	202	1,37,442	107	1,51,661	129	14,219	...
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	6,62,932	396	1,672	6,72,857	402	6,62,932	231	6,72,857	256	9,925	...
30th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	1,55,789	159	1,044	1,63,719	157	1,55,789	93	1,63,719	100	7,930	...
30th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	33,808	114	296	36,614	124	33,808	67	36,614	79	2,806	...
30th ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,99,507	271	901	2,15,474	239	1,99,507	158	2,15,474	152	15,967	...
	Total	7,310	32,32,069	442	7,983	33,84,938	424	32,32,069	258	33,84,938	270	1,52,869	...
	State Lines worked by the State.							(*f*)		(*g*)			
30th April 1891	North-Western	2,399	(*f*)10,29,340	429	2,395	(*g*)10,35,569	432	10,29,340	250	10,35,569	275	6,229	...
30th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	3,00,878	435	692	3,91,437	566	3,00,878	254	3,91,437	360	90,559	...
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	2,94,889	395	777	4,22,353	544	2,94,889	230	4,22,353	346	1,27,464	...
30th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	21,957	176	125	24,916	199	21,957	103	24,916	127	2,959	...
30th ditto	Nalháti	27	3,326	123	27	2,152	80	3,326	72	2,152	51	...	1,174
30th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	413	59	8	657	82	413	34	657	52	244	...
30th ditto	Jorhát	30	1,475	49	28	1,472	53	1,475	29	1,472	34	...	3
30th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	2,10,180	380	556	1,94,579	350	2,10,180	222	1,94,579	223	...	15,601
	Total	4,580	18,62,458	407	4,608	20,73,135	450	18,62,458	237	20,73,135	286	2,10,677	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	1,492	17,08,904	1,145	1,492	18,67,250	1,252	17,08,904	668	18,67,250	797	1,58,346	...
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	6,23,143	1,352	461	5,17,429	1,122	6,23,143	789	5,17,429	714	...	1,05,714
30th ditto	Madras	840	2,82,351	336	840	2,79,629	333	2,82,351	196	2,79,629	212	...	2,722
	Total	2,793	26,14,398	936	2,793	26,64,308	954	26,14,398	546	26,64,308	607	49,910	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,683	77,08,925	525	15,384	81,22,381	528	77,08,925	306	81,22,381	336	4,13,456	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,46,228	129	34,11,400	141	1,65,172	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,62,697	177	47,10,981	195	2,48,284	...
	Assisted Companies.												
30th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	39,480	244	...	...	39,480	155	39,480	...
30th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	15,668	712	22	14,138	643	15,668	415	14,138	409	...	1,530
30th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	15,063	225	67	13,051	195	15,063	131	13,051	124	...	2,012
30th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	(*k*) 6,792	87	78	(*l*) 5,434	70	(*k*) 6,792	87	(*l*)5,434	70	...	1,358
	Total	167	37,523	225	329	72,103	219	37,523	131	72,103	139	34,580	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
30th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	91,114	257	354	75,172	212	91,114	150	75,172	135	...	15,942
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	12,234	207	72	6,241	87	12,234	121	6,241	55	...	5,993
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	2,370	88	68	6,829	100	2,370	51	6,829	64	4,459	...
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,811	139	...	...	1,811	88	1,811	...
	Total	440	1,05,718	240	507	90,053	178	1,05,718	140	90,053	113	...	15,665
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by the State Railway Agency.												
30th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	12,543	116	108	29,480	273	12,543	68	29,480	174	16,937	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
30th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	15,476	125	124	15,014	121	15,476	73	15,014	77	...	462
30th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	86,412	260	334	63,023	189	86,412	152	63,023	120	...	23,389
30th ditto	Morvi	94	10,525	112	94	10,353	110	10,525	65	10,353	70	...	172
	Total	550	1,12,413	204	552	88,390	160	1,12,413	119	88,390	102	...	24,023

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway only.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Receipts for first 5 days of April 1890.
(*l*) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 1st May, 1891.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 2nd, 1891.

The weather has been unsettled in three districts of India during the week under review. One district comprised Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal proper, another a large part of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and another the south-west of the Peninsula. Of these three districts, the only one in which unsettled conditions prevailed with any steadiness throughout the week was that in North-East India. On the 26th scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported, but on the 27th the rainfall concentrated and became heavier, so that rain was reported from nearly every station in East, North, and Central Bengal, and the amounts at Dhubri and Jalpaiguri exceeded 1 inch. On the 27th the rainfall of this region became again scattered and lighter, and so continued till the 30th, when it became more general and heavier, over 1 inch being reported from Chittagong and over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Silchar and Sibsagar. On the 1st and 2nd there was no change. The whole of the rainfall in this district fell during the occurrence of thunderstorms and nor'-westers.

The rainfall over the Peninsula was also connected with the occurrence of thunderstorms in that region. On the 26th rain fell in small amounts in Hyderabad, in the Cuddapah district, and at Mercara; on the 27th the rainfall was confined to the extreme south of the Peninsula, and had become heavier, Coimbatore having received over 1 inch. On the 28th the only rainfall reported in this region was at Calicut and Cochin; on the 29th from Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, and Wellington; on the 30th from Wellington and Mercara; on the 1st from Mercara and Trivandrum; while on the 2nd there was no rain whatever in this part of the Indian region.

The rainfall of North-West India was apparently due to a sudden burst of unsettled weather, which lasted practically from the 27th to the 30th, and then disappeared. On the 26th slight showers were reported from Northern Rajputana and from Murree. On the 27th rain was reported from Quetta, Jacobabad, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Ranikhet. The fall was thus very scattered, but the sky was becoming overcast and humidity rising over the Punjab, and on the following day the chart showed that a burst of rain had occurred over and along the foot of the hills from Bareilly to Peshawar. On the 29th rain continued, the fall being somewhat heavier and more extensive than on the previous day. On the 30th it had ceased, and the last two days of the week were fine.

The wind directions and the pressure distribution have been somewhat abnormal, the principal variation from the average conditions being over Western India, where pressure has been largely above the average, and where the winds have been more northerly than usual.

Temperature.—Owing to the rainfall described above, the tendency which temperature exhibited last week to go above the average has been suddenly arrested, and, except in Burma, where there has been an excess of 2°, and in Madras, where the mean temperature exactly equals the normal, the weather has been cooler than usual. The most marked coolness was in the Punjab, but in the North-West Provinces the mean deficiency for the week was nearly 4°. This fall of temperature over the greater part of India had the effect of causing the greatest heat of the Indian region to be transferred temporarily to Burma, so that the maximum readings for the whole country on April 30th and May 1st were reported from that country instead of from the central parts of India, as is ordinarily the case at this season of the year. In consequence the absolute maximum temperature for each day has been as follows:

On the	26th	Cuddapah registered	109°
,,	27th	Kurnool ,,	108·6°
,,	28th	Amraoti ,,	106·3°
,,	29th	Akola ,,	106°
,,	30th	Thayetmyo ,,	108°
On May	1st	Thayetmyo ,,	108°
,,	2nd	Akola ,,	109°

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	April					May		Mean Variation for week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·4	+1·9	+1·1	+1·7	+2·3	+2·5	+2·3	+1·9
Bengal	−0·2	−2·8	−0·8	−1·4	−2·1	−1·5	−1·0	−1·4
North-West Provinces	−1·5	−1·6	−1·2	−4·7	−5·7	−5·9	−4·3	−3·6
Punjab	−2·2	−1·1	−9·9	−12·4	−11·3	−6·5	−2·2	−6·5
Bombay	−1·7	−0·1	−1·5	−1·7	−0·9	+0·1	+0·2	−0·8
Berar and Central Provinces	−0·4	−2·0	−3·0	−2·9	−1·8	−1·6	−0·4	−1·7
Guzerat and Central India	+0·5	+0·2	−0·2	−1·8	−2·1	−2·0	−0·9	−0·9
Sind and Rajputana	−0·8	−2·0	−3·0	−3·7	−3·9	−2·6	+0·6	−2·2
Madras	+0·6	−1·0	+0·1	−0·6	−0·5	+0·5	+0·6	0
Mean for whole India	−0·5	−0·9	−2·0	−3·1	−2·9	−1·9	−0·6	−15·2

These figures show an excess of nearly 2° in the mean temperature of Burma; that in Madras, and practically in Bombay, Guzerat, and Central India, the mean temperature was about normal; and that in all the other Provinces there was a deficiency, which was greatest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. For the whole of India the temperature of each day of the week was below the normal. The deficiency was only about ½° on the 26th, increased to 3° by the 29th, and then fell again to ½° by May 2nd.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rainfall in the different parts of India, *viz.*, the north-east, the centre and south, and the north-west, has been described in the earlier parts of the summary. The concluding table shows that as a result of unsettled conditions experienced at different times during the week in different parts of the country, rain has been experienced over almost the whole of India. The only divisions in which there was absolutely no rain were Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Behar (South), Oudh (South), Khandeish, Guzerat, and Rajputana. In addition to these divisions, several had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain as the average fall of the division for the week, and hence for practical purposes may be regarded as having had no rain. Thus arranged, the rainless portions of India are:—Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, West Bengal, and the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Konkan, Deccan, Berar, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (Central Division), Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India, and Rajputana, and the East Coast (South and Central). In all other divisions effective rain fell, but the only regions in which the fall could be called heavy were Bengal proper, Assam, part of the Punjab, and the south-west of the Peninsula. Assam (Surma) had an average fall of 3¼ inches, and East Bengal and Assam (Brahmaputra) of just 3 inches. These are the largest falls reported. The third column of the table shows that in twenty divisions the rainfall has exceeded and in twenty-five has been in defect of the average. The variations are generally small, and the only important defect is in Burma, and the only important excess in East Bengal, part of the Punjab, and Coorg.

The final column of the table still shows a considerable excess in the seasonal rainfall over the greater part of the country. In Burma, Assam, Khandeish, and parts of Madras the fall is short.

The following are the principal large amounts reported:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	5·07
Ditto	Backerganj	Patuakhati	4·43
Ditto	Dacca	Narainganj	3·86
Ditto	Mymensingh	Jamalpur	3·10
Assam	Sylhet	Moulvie Bazaar	7·51
Ditto	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	7·02
Ditto	Sibsagar	Sudder	3·33
Ditto	Lakhimpur	Sadiya	5·04
Ditto	Darrang	Sudder	5·45
Bengal	Faridpur	Ditto	3·80
Ditto	Jessore	Niagarah	3·44
Ditto	Alipore	Bussirhat	3·32
Ditto	Bogra	Sherpur	3·15
Ditto	Cooch Behar	Sudder	4·14
Punjab	Kangra	Nurpur	1·33
Ditto	Sialkot	Pasrur	1·59
Ditto	Rawalpindi	Kahuta	1·73
Ditto	Peshawar	Sudder	1·56
Ditto	Hazara	Ditto	2·39
Madras	Nilgiris	Naduratum	3·14
Coorg	Coorg	Sudder	3·48
Central Provinces	Raipur	Dramtari	2·19

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 2nd, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 2nd, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·62	— 1·62	0·62	5·58	— 89
	Lower Burma	0	0·68	— 0·68	0	2·21	— 100
	Central Burma	0·03	0·45	— 0·42	0·19	1·66	— 89
	Upper Burma	0·16	?	?	0·39	?	?
	Arakan	0·20	1·61	— 1·41	1·62	3·19	— 49
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·98	2·18	+ 0·80	7·99	7·44	+ 7
	Assam (Surma)	3·22	4·85	— 1·63	12·06	26·45	— 54
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·95	2·86	+ 0·09	9·39	13·07	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal	1·39	1·29	+ 0·10	5·93	5·31	+ 12
	Central Bengal	0·61	0·95	— 0·34	5·35	3·16	+ 69
	North Bengal	1·17	1·62	— 0·45	4·40	6·39	— 31
	Orissa	0·17	0·46	— 0·29	4·38	2·58	+ 70
	Chota Nagpur	0·04	0·33	— 0·29	5·32	1·70	+ 213
	Behar (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	2·43	0·76	+ 220
	Do. (North)	0·14	0·50	— 0·36	2·22	1·54	+ 44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·96	0·37	+ 159
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·51	0·48	+ 215
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	2·00	0·66	+ 203
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	1·52	0·40	+ 280
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·03	0	1·04	0·53	+ 96
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·06	0·14	— 0·08	2·21	1·40	+ 58
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·22	0·03	+ 0·19	2·20	0·78	+ 182
	Do. (Central)	0·11	0·04	+ 0·07	1·97	0·77	+ 156
	Do. (Submontane)	0·36	0·08	+ 0·28	2·48	1·56	+ 59
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·31	0·32	+ 0·99	4·30	4·61	— 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·67	0·16	+ 0·51	3·99	3·18	+ 25
	Do. (West)	0·28	0·04	+ 0·24	1·43	1·10	+ 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·13	0·84	+ 0·29	5·83	4·09	+ 43
	Madras (South Central)	0·90	0·62	+ 0·28	3·07	3·47	— 12
	Coorg	1·98	0·68	+ 1·30	5·00	3·49	+ 43
	Mysore	0·49	0·64	— 0·15	2·58	2·37	+ 9
	Konkan	0·06	0·09	— 0·03	0·72	0·30	+ 140
	Bombay Deccan	0·05	0·23	— 0·18	1·51	1·11	+ 36
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·04	0·35	— 89
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·60	0·56	+ 7
	Central Provinces (West)	0·16	0·06	+ 0·10	0·96	0·52	+ 85
	Ditto (Central)	0·08	0·08	0	1·33	0·83	+ 60
	Ditto (East)	0·69	0·12	+ 0·57	4·87	1·24	+ 293
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·04	0·01	+ 300
	Kattiawar	0·03	0	+ 0·03	0·08	0·25	— 68
	Sind	0·17	0·02	+ 0·15	0·71	0·39	+ 82
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·02	0	0·19	0·22	— 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	1·01	0·26	+ 289
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·15	0·18	— 17
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·21	0·29	— 0·08	2·84	1·40	+ 106
	Ditto (*a*)	0·20	?	?	3·20	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	1·38	1·31	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·30	0·19	+ 0·11	0·72	1·04	— 31
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·06	+ 0·01	0·24	0·38	— 37
	Ditto (South)	0·03	0·35	— 0·32	0·40	2·14	— 81
	Madras (South)	0·32	0·69	— 0·37	4·86	3·54	+ 37

SIMLA, *7th May, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Salem, Nilgiris, and Malabar; no rain in Godavari, Anantapur, Madras, Chingleput, and South Arcot; and slight elsewhere. In affected tracts, Nanguneri in the Tinnevelly district had 2·60 inches; Palni taluk, Madura, 1·20; Dadvel in Cuddapah, 1 inch; Almakur in Nellore, ½ an inch. Prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices falling in Kistna, Bellary, Madras, and Nilgiris; rising in Godavari and Coimbatore; and nearly stationary in other districts. Over 6,000 coolies employed on works in all taluks of Chingleput, 3,526 in Wandiwash, 3,256 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, and 1,454 in Tinnevelly. Number fed at kitchens—in the Wandiwash taluk 694, including 113 women and 537 children; in the Kalahasti zemindari, 261, including 210 children.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain in parts of eight districts. Standing crops good. Reaping of late crops completed, except in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Preparation for the next season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Rainfall general in eastern and central districts, and scattered and light in South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chota Nagpur. Rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has facilitated cultivation and sowing of paddy and jute. More rain still wanted in some parts. Harvesting of *boro* or spring rice proceeding with good outturn in Behar. Threshing of *rabi* crops and weighment of opium about to be closed. Cotton, sugarcane, *cheena, mung,* and indigo doing well. *Mahua* has yielded ten to twelve annas outturn. Locusts reported to have damaged young paddy plants in a part of Noakhally. Prices are steady, but a slight tendency to rise is reported from the Behar districts. During the last nine months of 1890 the prices of food-grains have been abnormally high, though not so high as in the previous year. This was due to bad crops in 1888, followed by indifferent crops in 1889, and heavy damage from rain and floods to the autumn crops of 1890. The *rabi* crop of the latter year was also below the average. There were large exports of rice and wheat to the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last two quarters of 1890.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, with light rain in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Sitapur, Moradabad, Aligarh, and Saharanpur districts. *Rabi* harvest nearly over, except in hill-tracts. Sugarcane and summer crops being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Prices generally stationary, and have fallen in Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kumaun, Saharanpur, and Jhansi. In Allahabad, however, a tendency to rise is reported. Lucknow and Meerut report large and continuous export.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, and

Lahore; stationary in Jullundur and Mooltan; rising elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Threshing commenced. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prospects of crops are generally fair. Outturn is reported good from Sialkot. Crops reported to have been damaged by locusts in parts of Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by hail in parts of Lahore. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, and Jullundur, where it is scarce. Poppy prospects average in Jullundur. The high prices during the last nine months are due to the poor harvest of last year; large purchases for exports to Bombay and Karachi by Ralli Brothers, &c.; damage done by locusts; demand for Black Mountain and Miranzai Expeditions; exhaustion of last year's stock; and corner in grain trade.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds. Moderate rain at Bilaspur. Land being prepared for summer sowings. Sugarcane in good condition. Fodder and water-supply fairly sufficient. Prices generally steady; falling at Raipur.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crops progressing. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, and Bhamo; considerably in Pakku and Magwe; and has fallen in Prome, Bassein, and Myingyan; elsewhere prices remain unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th May.*—No report received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Slight rain throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops withering in Kolar district for want of rain. Outturn of harvests favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall over 3 inches in Coorg during the week. Coffee blossom set satisfactorily, and prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather warm in Berar. Land under preparation for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in four taluks. Water deficient in the Murtazapur, Wun, Darwah, and Kelapur taluks. Prices steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Partial rain in Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Prices rising in Bhopal. Fodder and water scarce in parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Slight rain in Kotah. Standing crops cut and threshed. Everywhere harvests below average. Cattle dying for want of fodder in the Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir. Pasturage or fodder scarce in three States, and at Ajmere-Merwara and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally. About 32,000 acres affected by scarcity, and 8,000 people on relief works in Ajmere and Merwara.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rain urgently wanted. Prices of food-grains rising at Katmandu.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1890-91.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1890-91 as compared with 1889-90.		Rainfall for four months.										Remarks.
							July.		August.		September.		October.		Total.		
			1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	141,385	141,425	40	...	13·79	13·63	13·51	7·80	5·03	15·03	10·02	8·69	42·35	45·15	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore			39,345	38,275	...	1,070	9·29	7·26	10·92	6·39	6·76	12·12	4·43	8·54	31·40	34·31	Rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapur			67,912	79,056	11,144	...	7·85	6·08	13·06	5·41	7·10	9·05	2·32	5·14	30·33	25·68	
Hooghly			458	386	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapur Canal.
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,779	30,126	347	...	9·65	16·15	11·30	12·30	3·30	3·30	...	0·35	24·25	32·10	Rainfall at Daudnuggur.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	22,943	24,046	1,103	...	8·84	17·41	9·49	17·38	15·70	4·94	0·05	1·02	34·08	40·75	Rainfall at Patna.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	201,096	171,065	...	30,031	13·58	28·44	13·68	12·93	5·15	8·92	0·92	3·29	33·33	53·58	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	2,684	1,496	...	1,188	10·99	17·75	9·63	15·47	8·37	11·61	...	0·81	28·99	45·64	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL .	...	...	505,602	485,875	12,634	32,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1890-91.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapur.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	3,133	1,982	20,238	...	25,353
Cereals — Wheat									
Cereals — Barley									
Cereals — Rice	141,425	38,275	79,056	386	26,806	22,050	140,810	1,496	450,304
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	187	6	106	...	299
Pulse — Gram, &c.									
Pulse — Miscellaneous									
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne									
Fibres — Cotton									
Dyes — Indigo									
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.									
Drugs — Opium									
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.									
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.									
Oilseeds — Castor									
Miscellaneous									
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,911	...	9,911
TOTAL, 1890-91	141,425	38,275	79,056	386	30,126	24,046	171,065	1,496	485,875
TOTAL, 1889-90	141,385	39,345	67,912	458	29,779	22,943	201,096	2,684	505,602

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1890-91.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapur Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	...	...		...		...	8	...	...	...	8	
Sugarcane	...	...		...		...	5,115	13,461	6,777	...	25,353	
Cereals — Wheat												
Cereals — Barley												
Cereals — Rice	41,183	97,761		40,756		79,442	48,856	93,561	47,249	1,496	450,304	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	193	93	13	...	299	
Pulse — Gram, &c.												
Pulse — Miscellaneous												
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne												
Fibres — Cotton												
Dyes — Indigo												
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.												
Drugs — Opium												
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.												
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.												
Oilseeds — Castor												
Miscellaneous												
Hot weather	...	...		...		...	...	7,552	2,359	...	9,911	
TOTAL, 1890-91	41,183	97,761		40,756		79,442	54,172	114,667	56,398	1,496	485,875	
TOTAL, 1889-90	39,641	99,243		41,846		68,370	52,722	125,672	75,424	2,684	505,602	

CALCUTTA;
The 15th April 1891.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 19th April 1890.			Week ending 18th April 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st to 18th April 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
25th April 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,26,898	608	1,526	10,19,604	668	26,22,311	633	27,16,498	692	94,187	...
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,860	190	57	12,138	212	31,448	203	36,885	252	5,437	...
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	96,804	149	712	1,21,430	171	2,73,530	155	3,01,920	166	28,390	...
11th ditto	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 13,502	56	(*e*) 20,462	66	6,960	...
25th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	82,634	165	831	1,62,347	195	2,18,096	101	3,84,367	180	1,65,371	...
25th ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	78,574	104	752	99,536	132	2,16,016	106	2,51,197	130	35,181	...
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,493	234	1,672	4,54,000	272	10,53,424	232	11,26,857	262	73,433	...
18th ditto	Southern Marátha	979	86,519	88	1,044	1,02,507	98	2,42,308	91	2,66,226	99	23,918	...
18th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	17,254	58	296	24,521	83	51,692	64	61,135	80	10,073	...
18th ditto	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,09,583	149	901	1,54,373	171	3,09,090	154	3,71,286	160	62,196	...
	Total	7,169	17,99,619	251	7,791	21,50,456	276	50,31,687	254	55,36,833	270	5,05,146	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
25th April 1891	North-Western (*i*)	2,399	5,52,504	230	2,395	5,56,634	232	15,81,844	243	15,92,203	259	10,359	...
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,67,861	243	692	2,58,457	373	4,68,739	250	6,49,894	365	1,81,155	...
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,69,352	227	777	1,90,620	245	4,64,241	229	6,12,973	307	1,48,732	...
18th ditto	Bengal Central (*j*)	125	11,101	89	125	14,560	117	33,058	97	39,476	122	6,418	...
18th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,886	70	27	1,260	47	5,212	71	3,412	49	...	1,80
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	188	27	8	342	43	601	32	999	49	398	...
18th ditto	Jorhát	30	307	10	28	841	30	1,782	22	2,313	32	531	...
18th ditto	Burma (*k*)	553	1,00,169	181	556	1,11,797	201	3,10,349	207	3,06,376	214	...	3,97
	Total	4,580	10,03,368	219	4,608	11,34,511	246	28,65,826	231	32,07,646	271	3,41,820	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	1,492	10,75,321	721	1,492	13,18,051	884	27,84,225	688	31,85,301	830	4,01,076	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	4,06,974	883	461	3,31,000	718	10,30,116	823	8,48,429	716	...	1,81,6
18th ditto	Madras	840	1,63,293	194	840	1,75,082	208	4,45,644	195	4,54,711	211	9,067	...
	Total	2,793	16,45,588	589	2,793	18,24,133	653	42,59,985	562	44,88,441	625	2,28,456	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,542	44,48,575	306	15,192	51,09,100	336	1,21,57,498	306	1,32,32,920	335	10,75,422	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,19,522	129	55,57,826	141	4,38,304	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,37,976	177	76,75,094	194	6,37,118	...
	Assisted Companies.												
25th April 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	24,803	153	...	...	64,283	154	64,283	...
25th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	8,996	409	22	10,956	498	24,664	413	25,094	444	430	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 15,063	131	(*e*)13,051	124	...	2,0
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 17,979	134	(*e*)14,581	93	...	3,3
	Total	22	8,996	409	184	35,759	194	57,706	127	1,17,009	138	59,303	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
18th April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	53,587	151	354	50,931	144	1,44,701	151	1,26,103	139	...	18,5
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,838	82	72	4,520	63	17,072	107	10,761	58	...	6,3
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,567	58	68	3,700	54	3,936	54	10,529	65	6,593	...
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,110	85	...	...	2,921	87	2,921	...
	Total	440	59,992	136	507	60,261	119	1,65,709	130	1,50,314	115	...	15,3
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
25th April 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,228	187	19,860	68	49,708	179	29,848	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
25th April 1891	Jodhpore	124	10,180	82	124	8,400	68	25,657	76	23,414	73	...	2,2
25th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	49,918	150	334	38,430	115	1,36,329	151	1,01,453	118	...	34,8
25th ditto	Morvi	94	7,724	82	94	7,073	75	18,249	72	17,426	72	...	5
	Total	550	67,822	123	552	53,903	98	1,80,235	121	1,42,293	100	...	37,0

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Receipts for first 12 days of April 1890.
(*e*) Receipts for first 11 days of April 1891.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*k*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*l*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th May, 1891.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26		1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,40	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,66	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	121,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	52	19	13	84	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,75	8,58	5,47	2,05	7,52	9,77	17,29	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*),
Calcutta, 14th May 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEANING OF THE TERM DOMICILED AS USED IN RULE 3 OF THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

No. $\frac{14\text{-Pub.}}{898\text{-}902}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 14th May 1891.

Read—

Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, publishing rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices.

RESOLUTION.

By paragraph 3 of the Resolution cited in the preamble, it is provided that the examination of candidates for the Secretariat clerical service at Allahabad shall be confined to persons domiciled in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the meaning of the term domiciled in the paragraph just referred to, the Governor General in Council considers it desirable to explain that the word is used in its ordinary legal sense,* and consequently that no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making it his permanent home. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore will in future be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners that they are domiciled in one of the provinces, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of those centres. Natives of Bengal who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of the provinces enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 3rd July 1888, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore.

* *Vide* the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Part II.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information and guidance; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1891.

The feebly unsettled conditions which prevailed during last week have continued during the week under review. The three regions, *viz.*, North-East India, the west of the Peninsula, and the Punjab, which had thundershowers last week, have had thundershowers again this week. In the first region the showery weather has been almost continuous throughout the week; in the second region the showers were fairly continuous; while in the third region they occurred principally during the existence of a shallow depression over the western desert at the close of the week.

The barometer has been very unsteady over Northern India during the week, the changes being often considerable, and varying in direction from day to day. On most occasions a large area of uniformly low pressure has been reported from the western desert and the Gangetic plain, but towards the close of the week the depression over the western desert intensified, and a disturbance originated. As soon as the rain occasioned by this disturbance fell, there occurred a brisk increase of pressure in the north-west, and an area of high readings was formed off the north-west of the Punjab, while a small centre of depression appeared over Oudh.

The winds have been generally variable over North-West India and the Gangetic plain, northerly over the west of the Peninsula and at times over North-West India, southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal, and easterly in Assam, Northern Bengal, and Behar. The force has been fresh to strong at the head of the Bay and on the West Coast. The northerly winds over the Punjab, Rajputana, and down the West Coast were unusual, but in other parts of the Indian region the general wind directions were fairly normal.

Temperature.—The general temperature for the whole of the Indian region for the week has been somewhat above the normal average. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th the excess was about 1°; on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th it was about ½°, and on the 9th there was a trifling deficiency. There have been no distinctly marked waves of temperature passing across the country, and the general distribution has been somewhat irregular. There has, however, been a fairly steady and continuous excess in Madras, Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, and a more or less continuous deficiency in North-Western and Central India.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	+1·9	+2·0	+2·7	+2·0	+2·6	+3·0	+2·4
Bengal	+0·9	+3·2	+3·3	+3·9	+3·3	+2·1	+2·1	+2·7
North-West Provinces	0	+2·6	+0·8	+0·9	+1·9	+4·0	+2·9	+1·9
Punjab	−4·8	−2·6	−1·8	−0·2	+1·5	+1·1	−9·5	−2·3
Bombay	+1·1	−0·3	+0·3	−0·3	−0·5	−0·2	+0·4	+0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+2·2	−1·9	−0·7	+0·2	0	−1·0	0	−0·2
Guzerat and Central India	+0·1	+0·4	−0·1	+0·3	+0·1	−0·2	+0·3	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+3·7	−2·3	+0·5	+0·4	+1·6	−0·8	−1·7	+0·2
Madras	+0·3	+0·5	+1·2	+1·1	+1·6	+1·4	+1·3	+1·1
Mean for whole India	+0·7	+0·2	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+1·0	−0·1	+0·7

The above figures show that over North-East India the mean temperature of the week has been between 2° and 3° above the normal and over Madras 1° above, while in the Punjab it has been 2¼° below the normal, and in the other Provinces the variations have been small. Except in North-West India, the variations from day to day have generally been small.

The region of greatest heat has shifted about the country considerably. It was apparently during the earlier part of the week advancing towards North-West India, but the sudden fall of temperature accompanying the rainfall over the Punjab caused it to retreat quickly eastward, so that, while on the 7th the highest maximum was reported from Montgomery, on the 8th it was reported from Allahabad. The following are the highest readings reported on each day of the week:

On the 3rd 109·5° at Hoshangabad.
„ 4th 109·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 5th 108·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 6th 109·8° „ Jacobabad.
„ 7th 109·9° „ Montgomery.
„ 8th 110·4° „ Allahabad.
„ 9th 109·9° „ Allahabad.

These figures show that the extreme of heat was steady throughout the week.

Rain.—The observations of the present week, like those of last week, show that rain has been experienced over by far the greater part of the country. In only twelve divisions has no rain whatever been experienced, while in no less than thirty-nine some rain has fallen, though in the case of fifteen of these divisions the average rainfall has been less than one-tenth of an inch. The regions where there has been no rainfall, or an average rainfall of less than one-tenth of an inch, comprise roughly Lower and Central Burma, Western Bengal, the greater part of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and one or two divisions in the Punjab and on the East Coast. Though this description shows that the rainfall has been fairly general, the third column of the table indicates that it has not been by any means heavy. In only nine divisions has the average fall of the division exceeded the normal average, and then only by small amounts, except in the case of Coorg, where the excess is nearly 1 inch. On the other hand, the deficiency, besides being general, is in some cases large. Thus in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam (Surma), and East and Deltaic Bengal the deficiency varies between 1 and 1½ inches.

The final column of the table shows that the deficient rainfall of the past week or two is beginning to exercise a considerable influence on the relation between the actual and average seasonal rainfall. Hitherto there has been a very large excess over nearly the whole of the Indian region; but this excess is now steadily decreasing, while the districts over which the seasonal rainfall was deficient are steadily increasing. In Lower Burma there has been no rain since the 1st of March, and all over Burma, Assam, and the neighbouring parts of Bengal the seasonal rain is in considerable defect. In Khandeish, Kattiawar, and parts of Rajputana and Madras there is also a considerable deficiency.

Most of the rainfall of the past week occurred during thunderstorms. It was hence scattered, and the returns of maximum falls show great variability in the amounts received.

The following is the record of the principal large falls:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	4·97
Bengal	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	4·40
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	8·30
Ditto	Shillong	Cherrapunji	6·73
Ditto	Gauhati	Mandakata	4·97
Bengal	Nuddea	Kushtia	4·53
	Jalpaiguri	Bhagalpur	3·27
North-West Provinces	Meerut	Sardhana	2·20
Punjab	Delhi	Sudder	1·50
	Hazara	Sudder	1·36
Malabar	Travancore	Kattsyam	3·73
Mysore	Mysore	Mandya	2·75
Deccan	Dharwar	Mugad	1·73

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 9TH, 1891.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 9TH, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	1·53	— 1·53	0·62	7·11	— 91
	Lower Burma	0	1·09	— 1·09	0	3·30	— 100
	Central Burma	0·04	0·67	— 0·63	0·23	2·33	— 90
	Upper Burma	0·16	?	?	0·66	?	?
	Arakan	1·70	1·97	— 0·27	3·32	5·16	— 36
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1·26	2·51	— 1·25	7·35	10·87	— 32
	Assam (Surma)	3·65	4·99	— 1·34	15·71	31·43	— 50
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·66	2·56	+ 0·10	12·05	15·63	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·62	1·68	— 1·06	6·55	6·99	— 6
	Central Bengal	0·33	1·18	— 0·85	5·68	4·35	+ 31
	North Bengal	1·64	1·99	— 0·35	0·04	8·38	— 28
	Orissa	0·44	1·03	— 0·59	4·82	3·61	+ 34
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·68	— 0·68	5·32	2·38	+ 124
	Behar (South)	0	0·34	— 0·34	2·43	1·10	+ 121
	Do. (North)	0·06	0·65	— 0·59	2·28	2·19	+ 4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·96	0·58	+ 66
	Oudh (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	1·51	0·66	+ 129
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·31	— 0·30	2·01	0·97	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	1·54	0·55	+ 180
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·31	0·12	+ 0·19	1·35	0·64	+ 111
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·04	0·34	— 0·30	2·25	1·74	+ 29
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·20	0·88	+ 150
	Do. (Central)	0·17	0·14	+ 0·03	2·14	0·91	+ 135
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	2·49	1·75	+ 42
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·20	0·72	— 0·52	4·50	5·33	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·26	0·32	— 0·06	4·26	3·50	+ 22
	Do. (West)	0·13	0·14	— 0·01	1·57	1·24	+ 27
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1·61	1·34	+ 0·27	7·44	5·44	+ 37
	Madras (South Central)	0·41	0·58	— 0·17	3·47	4·05	— 14
	Coorg	1·42	0·51	+ 0·91	6·42	4·00	+ 61
	Mysore	0·34	0·88	— 0·54	2·92	3·25	— 10
	Konkan	0·05	0·12	— 0·07	0·77	0·41	+ 88
	Bombay Deccan	0·18	0·21	— 0·03	1·69	1·32	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	0·43	— 91
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·60	0·61	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·97	0·61	+ 59
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	1·34	0·94	+ 43
	Ditto (East)	0·31	0·22	+ 0·09	5·17	1·46	+ 254
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·05	— 20
	Kattiawar	0·03	0·02	+ 0·01	0·11	0·27	— 59
	Sind	0·07	0·03	+ 0·04	0·77	0·42	+ 83
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·20	0·26	— 23
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	1·01	0·36	+ 181
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·15	0·31	— 52
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·05	0·66	— 0·61	2·89	2·07	+ 40
	Ditto (a)	0·35	?	?	3·55	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·29	— 0·26	1·40	1·60	— 13
	Madras (Central)	0·14	0·42	— 0·28	0·86	1·46	— 41
	East Coast (Central)	0·39	0·35	+ 0·04	0·63	0·73	— 14
	Ditto (South)	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·40	2·42	— 83
	Madras (South)	0·12	0·85	— 0·73	4·98	4·19	+ 19

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *14th May, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of the Nilgiris and Malabar; none in Godavari, Anantapur, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem; and slight elsewhere. Situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Kistna, Nellore, and Cuddapah; rising in Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura; and nearly stationary in other districts. 5,454 coolies employed on works in Chingleput, 3,613 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,687 in the Kalahasti zemindari, and about 250 in the Rozachoti taluk, Cuddapah district. Number fed in kitchens—36 in two taluks of Chingleput, 707 in the Wandiwash taluk, and 309 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain in parts of seven districts, generally slight. Standing crops damaged by hailstorms in parts of Shikarpur; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Preparation for the ensuing season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Rain has fallen generally in East and North Bengal, and in scattered showers in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Ploughing and early sowings in progress, but in some parts more rain is still required. Early rice and jute already sown in many districts, and coming on well in others. Sowing of winter rice progressing in Behar. Cultivation for autumn crops not yet begun for want of rain. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops favourable. Harvesting of spring rice almost finished. General outturn satisfactory. Price of common rice stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, with slight rain in a few districts: heat increasing. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed. Extra crops being watered and in places reaped. Prices falling in Gorakhpur, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Moradabad, and Kumaun; elsewhere stationary. Supplies ample. Heavy exports reported from Lucknow, Jhansi, and Meerut. Locusts appeared in Pargana Shiurajpur in the Cawnpore district, but did no damage.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Prices rising in three districts, stationary in three, and falling elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over and threshing in progress. Ploughing for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Rain much wanted in Hissar. Outturn of *rabi* crops is reported good to average; prospects are fair. Locusts appeared in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; more or less damage done by young ones in parts of these districts; measures have been taken to destroy them; they have deposited eggs in certain parts of Lahore, and steps are being taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Hot winds; occasionally storms and showers of rain. Land being prepared for sowings. Sugarcane in good condition. Fodder generally sufficient. Scarcity of water felt in some places in the Nimar district. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Dry weather. Paddy being harvested; outturn good in Thayetmyo and Sagaing. In Kyaukse and Meiktila crops have suffered from want of water. In Kyaukse and Mandalay transplanting of early paddy is progressing. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Sagaing, Kyaukse, and Meiktila, and slightly in Akyab, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Tavoy, Mandalay, and Yamethin; while in Rangoon it has declined.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane continue. Prospects of tea and other standing crops good.

For week ending 13th May.—Weather damp. Ploughing for late rice begun. Planting of sugarcane continues. Prospects of early rice and tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good, except in parts of the Kolar district, where want of rain is still felt. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No change in prices.

Sufficient rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Slight fall in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather warm. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in five taluks and water deficient in four. Prices steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops still continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th May.*—No change of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain in Ulwar and Bikanir. Cattle in good condition generally, except in two States and at Todgarh, where they are dying for want of fodder. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and at Ajmere, Merwara, and Deoli; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady generally, but rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Rainfall slight and accompanied by hail. Weather cloudy at times. Prospects of crops continue good, but prices are still rising.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May, 1891.

The following selection of papers relating to the Manipur outbreak are published for general information.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Telegram, dated the 22nd September 1890.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Silchar,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Following telegrams received this morning from Manipur Political Agent:—"22nd, No. 4. Maharaja's brothers attacked Palace during night. Maharaja fled to Residency. Shall defend him as long as possible if attacked. 22nd, No. 5. Senapati and two brothers in possession of Palace. Jubraj and three brothers with Maharaja at Residency; only 65 rifles besides escort. Please instruct how to act. Do not anticipate attack on Residency at present, but Maharaja and brothers are preparing to attack Senapati if they can collect men. No loss of life as Maharaja fled." Chief Commissioner has sent the following reply, having arranged with the General Officer Commanding now here to move a detachment from Kohima if necessary:—"Your telegrams of to-day. Protect the Residency. Endeavour to mediate between the parties, and, if necessary, wire for troops to Kohima. Commanding Officer has been authorized to send you 200 rifles. Defend yourself, but do not assume the offensive without informing me of the reasons on which you recommend it, and obtaining orders."

Telegram No. 1994-E., dated the 22nd September 1890.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Silchar.

Your telegram 22nd regarding attack on Manipur Palace. Your instructions and actions are approved.

Telegram, dated the 24th September 1890.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Badarpur,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Your 1994-E of 22nd. Political Agent wires:—*Begins*—"Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of Jubraj, and goes to Brindaban as a fakir. This is his own wish. I told him I could guarantee his personal safety at Residency, but refused to allow him to collect armed men in Residency ground; also told him, if once abdicated, he could not return to Manipur or Cachar; but he persists in his resolve. The Senapati agrees to supply Maharaja with all necessaries for journey. This seems to me best solution. Jubraj has held aloof from both sides, and could therefore be acknowledged Maharaja, if you approve. Maharaja leaves to-night. Am sending escort 41 rifles, also insisting on Pucca Sena going too. He is the primary cause of all the trouble."—*Ends.* I have replied as follows:—*Begins*—"Yours of yesterday. Jubraj may be acknowledged as Regent till sanction of Government is received. Send full report of all the circumstances, and wire if Maharaja and Pucca Sena have gone."—*Ends.*

No. 4209-P., dated Shillong, the 9th October 1890.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to the telegraphic correspondence marginally noted on the subject of the recent disturbances at Manipur, which resulted in the abdication of the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of two letters from the Political Agent, No. 288 and No. 54, dated respectively the 25th and 29th September 1890, together with copy of a telegram, dated 6th October, received from the Maharaja, and of the reply thereto addressed to the Commissioner of Police, which will be communicated to the Maharaja on his arrival at Calcutta.

To Foreign, dated 22nd September 1890.
From Foreign, No. 1994-E., dated 22nd September 1890.
To Foreign, dated 23rd September 1890.

2. It will be observed that the Chief Commissioner has expressed his readiness to give his best consideration to any representation which the Maharaja may submit, and, pending its receipt, Mr. Quinton would suggest that it might be well to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubraj. On this subject a further communication will be made in due course.

No. 288, dated Manipur, the 25th September 1890.

From—The Political Agent, Manipur,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong.

I have the honour to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, the following report on the disturbances in the Palace on the 22nd instant, which resulted in the flight of the Maharaja to the Residency, and his subsequent resolve to abdicate and leave the country, as already reported by my telegrams of the 22nd and subsequent dates.

2. I will first state what actually happened, and then proceed to discuss the cause, and what will be the subsequent effects of the change of rulers in the State.

PART I.—THE OUTBREAK.

3. On Monday morning, at about 2 A.M., I was awakened by the sound of continued firing in the Palace. It was impossible at first to get any news what was happening; the whole of the escort was got under arms, and I sent a messenger to the Officer Commanding at Langthobal; a few bullets came over the Residency, so that the firing at the Palace must have been very wild. At about 2-30 A.M. the Maharaja came to the Residency with his brother the Pucca Sena and two or three attendants; they seemed in a dreadful fright. The Maharaja said some one fired into the room he was in, and he at once fled, abandoning everything; he was clearly taken quite by surprise. I urged the Pucca Sena to collect a few men and try and hold the Palace magazine till daybreak, but he would do nothing. Two more brothers of the Maharaja soon afterwards arrived and other Manipuris followed; a few had rifles, but most were unarmed. I gave up the Darbar room in the Residency for the Maharaja's use.

The firing still continued in the Palace, but it must have been all on one side I imagined.

4. As soon as it was daylight, I learnt that the Senapati, the Dolaroi Hanjaba, and the Zillah Sing (the 5th and 7th brothers of the Maharaja) were in the Palace, and in possession of the four mountain guns and the magazine. The Jubraj had left his house and gone down the Cachar road. Of the Ministers who have seats in Darbar, only one was with Senapati, *viz.*, the Ayapurel. The others, including the Tongal general and his sons, all came to the Residency.

5. Soon after daybreak Mr. Berkeley with 25 rifles arrived from Langthobal, leaving 40 rifles there to guard the stores, sick, &c. It was, of course, hopeless to think of trying to retake the Palace, and we confined ourselves to making the Residency as secure as possible, the basement of which was expressly built by Sir James Johnstone in view of a contingency of this sort, though the thatched roof would very likely be soon set fire to. An attack was not very probable, but the presence of the Maharaja and his party here might become a source of danger.

6. Some of the Maharaja's men left the Residency with the idea of taking up a position and collecting adherents, but I believe they did nothing, and with the few muskets they had they could hardly expect to do much.

7. Meanwhile I sent two chupprassis to the Palace with a letter asking the Senapati to come and see me. He replied he was afraid to come here while the Maharaja was here. I then wrote urging him to reinstate the Maharaja, and promising myself to enquire into his disputes with Pucca Sena. My chupprassis learnt that not a single person had been killed during the firing, and only one man had been wounded with a sword; this was due to the cowardly way, no doubt, in which the Maharaja abandoned everything. If he had made some resistance and held out till the morning, when our troops could have aided him, matters would probably have been very different.

8. By the afternoon there were so many Manipuris in the Residency ground that I insisted on many of them leaving, especially the ones with arms, as during the night it would be impossible for our sepoys to distinguish to which party a Manipuri belonged, and, if one of the Manipuris fired off his musket, it would probably create much confusion in the darkness. I did this by the advice of Mr. Berkeley, who made the arrangements for defending the place in case of a night attack; but it seemed to have hurt the Maharaja's feelings, as he said people would say I had made him a prisoner, and then he first began to talk of giving up his *gadi* and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. I advised him not to decide hastily, but wait till to-morrow, and I assured him I could defend his person with our troops, though I could not at present assume the offensive.

9. In the evening I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner directing me to try and mediate between the parties, and also saying that 200 rifles from Kohima were ready to march here if wanted. I then sent word to the Palace that I would come and see the Senapati next morning, and decided not to ask for the troops from Kohima till after the interview with the Senapati. The night passed off quietly; there must have been quite 200 Manipuris here, whom I accommodated as best I could, the Maharaja, his brothers, and Ministers being in the house, and the rest in some of the outhouses.

10. On the next morning (Tuesday) the Maharaja told me he had fully made up his mind to leave the country and go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban. He begged that I would arrange this, and entreated he should not be sent to Hazaribagh (thinking no doubt of the Bara Chauba). I told him I would arrange it to be so if he had really made up his mind, but he must understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and I also said that the Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not as they liked.

11. The Maharaja then wrote a letter to the Senapati to tell him his determination to leave and resign the *gadi* to the Jubraj; and when I went to the Palace, the Senapati and his brothers were evidently very pleased at the Maharaja's resolution, and the former promised to make all the arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his brothers to Cachar in a proper manner, and that those who chose to stay in Manipur would not be molested. He also said he would send for the Jubraj, who, it appears, was about eight miles away on the Cachar road. The Jubraj arrived two or three hours after, and at once proclaimed himself Maharaja.

12. As soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him. To judge from the way

the people wept, one would say the Maharaja was popular, and every one seemed sorry at his departure.

13. The Pucca Sena and the other of two brothers, the Samu Hanjaba and Gopal Sena, and several attendants, in all about 60 persons, decided to leave with the Maharaja. The Tongal general and other ministers who were to stay went over to the Palace to pay their respects there, and were well received.

14. The Maharaja and his brothers left in the evening at about 7-30 P.M. I sent an escort of 35 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry to accompany them to Cachar. It was best for several reasons for the Maharaja to leave at once. It was very awkward his being at the Residency; he would eat nothing here, and he seemed afraid to go into any of the Manipuri houses near by. He was even alarmed at my leaving the house for a short time, and begged I would not do so. His staying here also entailed heavy duty on the men of my escort, and besides there was always the chance that something might happen, and the minds of the people would be disturbed till he left. I accordingly decided to take the responsibility without waiting for orders, and did not object to his leaving; and in this way was ended one more change of rulers in Manipur which have so frequently occurred in the previous history of the country. This time fortunately there has been no bloodshed.

15. The Maharaja before leaving ordered all the arms his followers had to be given up to me, and some 20 muskets and some swords were brought to me. He also gave me some keys and a gold ornament to be given over to the Jubraj.

16. I might mention here that the idea of the Maharaja retiring to Brindaban to lead a religious life is not a new idea; for some time back there have been rumours that he intended to do so, and he was, I believe, actually in treaty for the purchase of some land there, where he would live, and his determination to go now was perhaps the best solution of the situation; at any rate it probably saved bloodshed, as I hardly think any satisfactory settlement could have been arrived at by mediation alone.

PART II.—THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

17. The primary cause of the outbreak was without any doubt the bad feeling between the Pucca Sena and his elder brother the Senapati, about which I have occasionally noted in my diary. The Pucca Sena seems to have tried in every way to annoy his brother and any body who he thought was on his side. The Maharaja unluckily, instead of exercising his authority over all his brothers, without favouring one more than another, sided entirely with the Pucca Sena. On the other hand, while the Pucca Sena seems to have been generally disliked by the people, the Senapati is the most popular of all his brothers, not only with the Manipuris, but with the natives of India who reside here. In saying this, I do not wish it to be thought I have any bias against the Pucca Sena personally. I have been friendly with him. I have tried to teach him English, and on the whole I have been satisfied with the way in which he transacted business with me since the Maharaja made over to him all cases, &c., in which British subjects or interests were concerned.

18. The discord between the two brothers has been going on for some time, but the Jubraj so far had acted as peacemaker and prevented an open rupture; the actual occurrence which led to the outbreak on the 22nd was in itself a trifling matter. The attack was commenced by the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh, the 5th and 7th brothers of the Maharaja. The Pucca Sena is said a few days ago to have abused the Dolaroi Hanjaba for going to the Senapati, and the Dolaroi Hanjaba abused his elder brother back. The Zillah Singh, on the other hand, was going out after a tiger, and got a bugler from the Senapati, to which, having no office (he is little more than a boy), he was not properly entitled. The Maharaja, hearing of it, sent and took away the bugle, which not unnaturally made the Zillah Singh very ashamed and angry. On the evening of the 21st the Jubraj went to the Maharaja and told him that both the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh would apologize to him next morning.

19. This seems to have satisfied the Maharaja, and he certainly had no suspicion of any outbreak being probable. But the Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh say they were afraid that they would be punished by being banished or in some other way, so the Zillah Singh took the initiative by attacking the inner enclosure of the Palace in which the Maharaja lives. To this he gained access by climbing over the wall with ladders; and the shots fired, though they hit nobody, so frightened the Maharaja that he fled precipitately; the Senapati then arrived, and took possession of everything, and proceeded to strengthen the Palace defences against any attempt to retake it.

20. The Jubraj also left the Palace enclosure; at first it was said he was coming to the Residency, but actually he went some eight miles off and stayed there awaiting events, apparently not wishing to be mixed up with either party.

PART III.—THE EFFECTS OF THE OUTBREAK.

21. I have no doubt that the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be, at any rate for a time, beneficial to the country. A Maharaja and seven brothers, over whom he had little real authority, were too many for a small country like this, and their reduction by half will be a relief in more ways than one.

22. The Maharaja personally was popular, but he was a weak ruler, paid little attention to public business, and spent hours every day in worshipping in the temple. He was not at all the person to keep order amongst his brothers, and he is a man who will be much happier, I imagine, as an ascetic than as a ruler. The Jubraj, who, I hope, will be allowed to succeed to the *gadi*, has the reputation of being much more active and businesslike.

23. The Senapati has more than once incurred the censure of the Government, but, as I have mentioned above, he is popular amongst all classes. He is the only prince who is said to be poor owing to his generosity. He is also on good terms with the Jubraj; and if the latter is allowed to succeed to the *gadi*, the Senapati, as Jubraj, would assist in making his rule strong and popular.

24. Both the Jubraj and the Senapati have promised to make proper provision for the Maharaja and his three brothers, and also for their families left behind here. They arranged for his journey to Cachar.

They have also made every profession of loyalty to the Government and many promises of being guided by the Political Agent's advice, but at such a juncture I am not inclined to place too much reliance on such promises.

25. At the time of writing everything is profoundly quiet and going on as usual. The postal services have not been interrupted at all.

26. As regards the movements of the Maharaja and his three brothers, I do not consider there is any necessity for keeping them under surveillance. I would only suggest that none of them are allowed to reside in Cachar or Sylhet. With this exception, I consider they may be allowed to go anywhere in British India. I gave a promise to the Maharaja he should not be detained at Hazaribagh. This I hope the Chief Commissioner will approve of.

I have written to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar giving the probable date of the arrival there of the Maharaja and his party.

No. 54, dated Manipur, the 29th September 1890.

From—F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to forward two letters which I have received from Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh, Jubraj of Manipur, announcing his accession to the *gadi*: one letter is addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and one to the Chief Commissioner. Both letters are identical in their terms. A translation was received with each letter, and I have also had a translation made in my

office. The nomination of Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh as Jubraj was approved by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's letter No. 896-E., dated 26th April 1887, forwarded by your Memo. No. 811 (Judicial), dated 7th May 1887.

2. I have already reported fully on the circumstances which led to the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh resigning the *gadi*.

3. With regard to the second paragraph of the letter, I think it will probably be advisable to arrange for the allowance to be deducted and paid from the Kubo Valley compensation money. This would secure the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh getting the allowance, and would also give the Government information as to where he and his brothers are residing. The amount of the allowance can be subsequently discussed and arranged with the Darbar.

4. The country, as far as I can tell, appears to have acquiesced willingly in the change of rulers, and at present everything is quiet and orderly.

Telegram, dated the 6th October 1890.

From—Maharaja SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Silchar,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong.

Just now opening Political Agent's pass learn that I abdicated. Wholly untrue. Political Agent misunderstood me. Shall submit full representation later on. Solicit reconsideration and help.

Telegram No. 4208-P., dated 9th October 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

See letter from Inspector-General of Police, No. T-70, dated 25th September. Chief Commissioner would feel obliged if you would kindly inform Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh of Manipur on arrival at Calcutta that Chief Commissioner will give his best consideration to any representation he may submit, but that he and his brothers who accompany him cannot return to Sylhet, Cachar, or Manipur till further orders. Mr. Quinton quite willing that Inspector of Police who accompanies Maharaja should be retained at Calcutta during Maharaja's stay, if Commissioner of Police thinks it desirable. Maharaja's party consists of about 60 persons.

[Translation.]

Dated 15th Ashin 1812-B.

From—KULA CHANDRA DHUJA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE SIR CHARLES KEITH, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., &C., &C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My most Hon'ble and Esteemed Friend,—I beg most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that owing to certain reason there was constant displeasure and quarrels between our brothers, for which my eldest brother, the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, making voluntary abdication of the throne to me (the heir of the throne), left for Brindaban. Accordingly I ascended the throne of my father and grandfathers on the 8th Ashin last.

I paid Rs. 1,000 to my brother Maharaja for his passage money to Brindaban, and, as long as His Highness will live, I will remit his subsistence money without breaking our usual *dustoor*.

My country is quiet now and the subjects are satisfied. I hope Her Most Gracious Majesty's Government will favour me as usually shewn to my father and grandfathers.

[Translation.]

Dated Manipur Palace, 15th Aswin 1812 Sak.

From—Maharaja KULA CHANDRA DHUJA SINGH,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON'BLE SIR CHARLES KEITH, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., &C., &C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My most Hon'ble and Esteemed Friend,—I beg most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that owing to certain disputes there was a great ill-feeling amongst my brothers, and that after a complication my brother, Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, has abdicated the throne in my favour (I being the heir apparent), and left for Brindaban in pilgrimage, and that in accordance with his will I succeeded to my father's throne on 8th Aswin.

I also beg to inform Your Excellency that Rs. 1,000 has been paid to the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh to meet expenses on his way, and that I shall send him remittance as long as he lives at Brindaban for his maintenance and according to our custom.

Now the country is quiet and the people are happy. I hope the British Government will favour me in every respect as it did towards my father and grandfather.

Report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of Sura Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, from that State.

No. 5210-P., dated Shillong, the 31st December 1890.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram No. 2234-E., dated the 17th October 1890, I am now directed to forward, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, a report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. The account of the events which took place at Manipur on the 22nd September and following days, given in the report of the Political Agent, No. 288, dated the 25th September, which was forwarded with this office letter No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October, showed that at 2 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd September the Maharaja took refuge at the Residency, accompanied by his brother, the Pucca Sena, and two or three attendants, alleging that an attack had been made on the Palace, and that the Maharaja had fled in consequence. The Political Agent, who on first hearing the firing had summoned assistance from the Officer Commanding the Langthobal Cantonment, did not feel justified with the force at his disposal in attempting by a night attack to recover possession of the Palace, but assured the Maharaja that he would provide for his personal safety, and telegraph to the Chief Commissioner for instructions. The Political Agent's telegram reached the Chief Commissioner at Silchar on the morning of the 22nd, and instructions were at once issued that the Political Agent should endeavour to mediate between the parties, and, if necessary, telegraph for troops to Kohima, where the Commanding Officer had been authorised to send 200 rifles on the Political Agent's requisition. Mr. Grimwood was further told to defend himself, but not to assume the offensive without informing the Chief Commissioner of the reasons for which he recommended that course. Meantime 25 rifles, with the Officer Commanding, arrived at the Residency from Langthobal, and the Political Agent and Commanding Officer confined themselves to making the Residency as secure as practicable against any attack which the presence of the Maharaja and his party might possibly invite. The Maharaja sent out men with a view of taking up a position and collecting

adherents, but no result followed. Communications passed between the Political Agent and the Senapati at the Palace, who declined to come to the Residency so long as the Maharaja was there. In the afternoon many of the Manipuris in the Residency were directed to leave with a view to prevent the possibility of disturbance and confusion during the night, and the Maharaja then first talked of giving up the *gadi*, and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent advised His Highness not to decide hastily, but to wait until the following day, and assured him that he would defend his person with British troops, though he was unable at the time to assume the offensive. On the evening of the same day the Chief Commissioner's telegram reached the Political Agent, who sent word to the Palace that he would visit the Senapati the next morning, and decided not to ask for troops from Kohima until after the interview with the Senapati. Next morning the Maharaja informed the Political Agent that he had made up his mind to go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban. He begged the Political Agent to arrange for this, and entreated that he should not be sent to Hazaribagh. The Political Agent promised to make the necessary arrangements if the Maharaja had really made up his mind, but he added that "His Highness must understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and that the Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not as they liked." The Maharaja then wrote a letter to the Senapati, informing the latter that he had no hope of fighting against him, and asking him to arrange for his journey to Brindaban, adding that for the sake of their late father, he (the Senapati) should forgive the Pucca Sena, who had sinned much against him. The Political Agent, as arranged, visited the Palace, when the Senapati promised to make all arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his brothers to Cachar in a proper manner, and guaranteed that those who chose to stay at Manipur should not be molested. He undertook to send for the Jubraj, then eight miles away on the Cachar road, who arrived two or three hours afterwards, and at once proclaimed himself Maharaja. The Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, accompanied by the Pucca Sena and two other brothers and attendants, in all about 60 persons, left Manipur on the evening of the 23rd September under an escort of 35 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, who saw the party safely to Cachar, whence they proceeded to Calcutta. The Jubraj, whose nomination by the Maharaja as his successor on his demise had been sanctioned by the Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 896-E., dated 26th April 1887, has since carried on the government of the country, having been recognized as Regent by the Political Agent under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The above occurrences have been described in considerable detail from the earliest reports received from the Political Agent, an accurate statement of them being of the greatest importance with reference to issues which have subsequently been raised by the Maharaja.

3. On arrival at Lakhipur, on the road to Cachar, the Maharaja telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Chief Commissioner soliciting help in the emergency, without further specification of the nature of the help desired; and from Silchar His Highness again telegraphed repudiating the abdication, declaring that he had been misunderstood by the Political Agent, and that he would submit a full representation later on. In reply he was informed that the Chief Commissioner would give his best consideration to any representation he might submit, but that neither he nor his brothers who accompanied him could remain in Sylhet or Cachar or return to Manipur until further orders.

4. The promised representation, dated 14th November, reached the Chief Commissioner on the 19th idem, and was forwarded under this office letter No. 4686-P., dated 22nd November (copy enclosed), to the Political Agent for a full report on the various allegations made. A further letter, dated 27th November, from the Maharaja (copy enclosed) was received; but as its contents were mainly argumentative, the Chief Commissioner did not consider it necessary to delay the case by a further reference to the Political Agent. The reply of the Political Agent, No. 351-C., dated the 4th December (copy enclosed), reached the Chief Commissioner at Dibrugarh on the 15th idem, and Mr. Quinton loses no time in

acquainting the Government of India with the conclusions at which he has arrived respecting the facts, and his recommendations as to the course to be pursued. There is no doubt that an apparently unjustifiable attack was made upon the Palace, and that the Maharaja, in alarm for his own safety, at once abandoned it and took refuge at the Residency without making an effort to regain possession. Further, when at the Residency, he declined to take any active steps to recover the ground he had lost or to punish the assailants. The assertion made in the representation now submitted, that he was prevented from doing this in consequence of his troops being disarmed and disbanded by the Political Agent, appears to be entirely untrue. The Political Agent, it may be allowed, took no active steps to reinstate the Maharaja by force; but, as explained by Mr. Grimwood, it was not possible to do this with the scanty force at his disposal. He, however, acted on his instructions to mediate between the parties, but the Maharaja declined to accept his advice, announced his intention of becoming a *fakir*, and practically resigned the headship of the State. No pressure was brought to bear on His Highness for this purpose by the Political Agent, who, on the contrary, endeavoured to dissuade him from taking this step hastily, guaranteed his personal safety, and was authorized and prepared to summon troops to his assistance. Having thus abdicated and left the country, the Maharaja changed his mind, and wishes now to repudiate his previous action and resume his position as ruler of the State. This course cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be adopted, unless the Government of India is prepared to support the Maharaja on the *gadi* with British troops. The eight sons of the late Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh are divided into at least two parties, animated by most hostile feelings towards each other. There is no hope of any permanent reconciliation being effected, and the weakness shown by the Maharaja generally since his accession, and especially on this occasion, makes it clear that, if restored, he will only be a tool in the hands of others. That the disposition to retire into private life was not suddenly adopted appears to be shown by the following extract from the Political Agent's diary of 27th June last:

"The Maharaja is buying some land (4,000 *bighas*) at Muthra (North-Western Provinces), and is very anxious that the Government revenue should be remitted. It is said that the Maharaja is going to build a temple there, but there is rumour also that he means to retire into private life and live there himself."

It must, moreover, be remembered that the present occurrences are not the result of a revolution in which the people of the State have any interest of foreign aggression, or of any ascendancy gained by rival chiefs, but are merely the outcome of a family quarrel between the brothers of a nominal ruler. The Chief Commissioner does not understand that the recognition by the Government of India of Sura Chandra Singh as successor to his father conveyed in Foreign Department letter No. 844-I.P., dated the 7th October 1880, has any bearing upon the present condition of affairs, or that it justifies a claim on the part of the Maharaja for support in attempting to regain a position which he voluntarily gave up. The succession of the Jubraj, who has been recognized as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office, the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted, and the Political Agent expects no opposition to it, whereas the restoration and maintenance in the chiefship of Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh, unless effected by a strong British force, would most probably involve repeated insurrections, such as those which have characterized the history of the Manipur State.

Should these views not commend themselves to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner thinks it only right to point out that, unless fresh arrangements are made regarding the location of troops at Manipur, the probability is that the occurrences now reported will be repeated, and that the necessity for interference will constantly arise so long as the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh retains the chiefship. If, on the other hand, the views of the Chief Commissioner are adopted by the Government of India, and the abdication of Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh is regarded as a demise of the chiefship, there is no apparent obstacle to the recognition of the Jubraj as Maharaja being any longer withheld by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Dated 14th November 1890.

From—HIS HIGHNESS SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,
To—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Availing myself of the opportunity afforded to me, I have now the honour to approach you with a brief narrative of the events which preceded my departure from Manipur and arrival in British territory at Cachar, and the distressing circumstances under which I was compelled to do so. To this narrative I most earnestly solicit your kind, indulgent, and attentive consideration, which, as an impartial judge, I feel confident you will be pleased to vouchsafe to it in order to right the grievous wrongs which I have been allowed most undeservedly to suffer.

1. I ascended the *gadi* of Manipur on the death of my father, Maharaja Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in the year 1885, and was recognised as Maharaja by the paramount power and by all my relations without any dispute.

2. When I ascended the throne I appointed my step-brother, Kula Chandra Singh, who has now usurped the throne, as Jubraj, and his brother, Jholo Kirti Singh, Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the express wish of my late father. Jholo Kirti Singh died within a fortnight, and I appointed as his successor his brother, Tekendrajit Singh, *alias* Koirang, who organised and headed the present revolt. After their several appointments, my step-brothers as well as my own brothers in public Darbar took the oath of allegiance to me in accordance with the custom with the most solemn oaths and formalities, including the touching of our deceased father's shoes and the sword of State.

3. I appointed my other brothers, according to their qualifications, to the different important offices of State, and gave preference generally to my step-brothers, to whom I most certainly never preferred my own brothers.

4. Since my accession to the *gadi*, I have daily performed all the duties appertaining and attaching to my position. In the morning I generally received the reports of the fort sentries and guards and matters relating to the jail administration. Immediately after noon I sat to hear representations, complaints, and petitions of my subjects. In the afternoon I generally sat with the Jubraj and the Ministers to hear and pass orders on important State matters which the Jubraj thought fit to bring up for orders.

5. I have never neglected the duties of the State. I have kept my dominions in profound peace, and have never at any time been the cause myself or through my subjects of anxiety to the Indian Government, which has always expressed approval of my policy and actions as Maharaja, and in no instance has fault been found with my administration or dissatisfaction expressed.

6. It is not out of place that I should here recall the fact that I commanded under Colonel Johnstone, the then Political Agent at my State, the detachment which in 1879 marched through most difficult country, and, after encountering much hardship, to the relief of Kohima—an achievement for which my father received high honours from the Government of India, and I myself a gold medal. With this preface, I come to events of the 21st September last, which took me wholly by surprise, except that I had shortly before heard rumours of mischievous design being on foot, as to which I determined to make an enquiry.

7. On the 21st September last, after disposing of State matters with the Jubraj, I asked him whether he had received any information of a large gathering of men in the house of the Commander-in-Chief, Dolaroi Hanjaba, and Zillah Singh, and if he knew why these officers were not present at the Darbar that day. The Jubraj told me he knew nothing of the matter, and that he would immediately enquire and report the result to me. He then left with the Ayapurel Major. At about 8 P.M. he returned, and reported that he had asked all my step-brothers whether there was any such assemblage, and what it meant, and that they had given him their word of honour that nothing unlawful or contrary to my authority was meditated; that they were willing to come and pay their respects to me at once, but that he, the Jubraj, had told them to appear next morning, as night was advanced; and he added that I had kept every one in comfort and happiness;

why, therefore, should they think of acting against me? I accepted this assurance of the Jubraj, which I had no reason to doubt. I also considered that I was ruling my State under the protection of the British Government, whose representative, the Political Agent, always resided at my capital, and the Government had made a public avowal of their determination to uphold my father's authority and punish those who would attempt to disposses him; that I had the right to expect that a similar course would be followed in my case, and that this policy would never be departed from, or its benefits denied to me when occasion arose; that any attempt at disturbance, which would be a clear defiance of the authority of the Indian Government, would be therefore at once put down with a strong hand, as had been done even during my time twice—once when Bara Chauba rose against me, and again when Jogendra Singh did so.

8. I retired to rest as usual in the Palace. At about midnight I was suddenly roused from sleep by the report of firearms. The only explanation I could conceive was that my step-brothers had rebelled against me. I rose at once, and was tying on my turban when it was pierced by a bullet; and as heavy firing began, I concluded that the Palace had been treacherously seized, and I made my way as rapidly as possible by a back door to the British Political Agency, where I expected to receive that friendly advice and assistance to which I was entitled.

9. Outside the fort, and close to the Songenthong bridge, I met my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with his clerk, Money Lal Dey, and his personal guard of 80 sepoys, proceeding in haste to the Palace to my relief. The night was, however, dark, and it would have been difficult in a night attack to recover the fort, to distinguish friends from foes; and, as I was very anxious to prevent bloodshed, we both went to the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood.

10. It seems that the heavy firing in the fort had awakened the Political Agent, and the first person who waited on him was Dumbro Singh, the Bandmaster, a Manipuri, who told the Political Agent that a great *gulmal* had taken place. Shortly after Ebayman Choubi, an attendant of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, went in and saw the Political Agent, who asked him who were firing. He replied that it was the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief). The Political Agent said that it could not be the Senapati, who had a better head; it must be somebody else. "The Senapati," he said, "is not a madman; tell me who are firing." Ebayman Choubi replied that, although he did not exactly know who were fighting, he had distinctly heard loud shouts, "Durgamaikijai!" ("Victory to Goddess Durga!"), "Senapati ki fate hua!" ("the Senapati has become victorious!"). Shortly after, Money Lal Dey informed the Political Agent that I and my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, had come. We then went in, and informed the Political Agent of what had occurred. He desired me to make an enquiry, and I sent Money Lal Dey, who went to the vicinity of the fort, and returned and said that he could not enter it, as it was very dark, and bullets were flying in all directions. I then asked the Political Agent for assistance and advice. He told me he would telegraph to you for orders, and that he would do nothing unless and until he received such orders. When these reached him I cannot say, but certainly Mr. Grimwood did not communicate any to me, nor did he give me any advice. What he did do I shall now state.

11. I arrived at the Residency after midnight, and at dawn my brother, Samoo Hanjaba, and Gopal Sena, Colonel Samoo Singh, and Dhala Raja, Artillery Major, Major Jambhuban Singh, and Tongal General, and other officers and ministers came to me at the Residency with about 2,000 men, of whom about four to six hundred were properly armed. This force was all that could be collected in the short time available for giving the alarm to my friends. I was then under British protection and out of deference, therefore, to the representative of the Government, I again asked for his assistance and advice, and for sanction to fight with the rebels at once. On this he told me I should not be allowed to fight until your orders were received. At this juncture one Tassu Sardar, a Mahomedan photographer, came in with a letter, which was reported to the Political Agent, who went out to him, and, after secretly conversing with him, returned to me, and soon after ordered the arms of the troops, who had

come to my support of their own accord, with my officers, to be seized by the British sepoys, which was done, he himself personally assisting, and the arms were put in the Political Agent's bungalow godown. He then ordered the troops to disband and to return to their homes, which, disheartened and humiliated, they did. I claim to know the contents of this letter which was brought to the Political Agent, and which apparently had such a decided effect; and the purport of that letter should also be known to you.

12. Observing the Agent's action in disarming my men, Choubi Lal Jamadar, the native officer of 44th Gurkha Regiment, in charge of the Political Agent's guard, remonstrated with the Political Agent, pointing out that he had on my repeated application rendered no assistance to me, but, on the contrary, had seized the arms of my troops, which should not have been done. The Political Agent then offered to return the arms, but my men had then dispersed.

13. Between 9 and 10 A.M. the Political Agent told me that he had no definite orders from you. Being thus, by the action of the Political Agent in favour of the rebels, put into a hopeless condition, and being still wholly ignorant of your instructions to the Political Agent, I sent a telegram to you at about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd September, asking for assistance with troops. I received at about 2 P.M. your reply saying only that you were on communication with the Political Agent. I then asked the Political Agent's advice what to do, and he told me *to go to Kohima; otherwise there would be serious personal danger to me,* and he offered me, if I would go, an escort of 50 sepoys.

14. This advice I declined, as Kohima was a long journey from Manipur, and I had heard that the road thither was occupied by the insurgents, from whom I should incur very serious risk of losing my life, as, after the weakness displayed by Mr. Grimwood, it was by no means unlikely that emboldened by success they might attack me in spite of my British escort. Besides, I had heard that the Jubraj, Kula Chandra Dhuja, was at Buribazar with a large force to intercept my way towards Cachar. Seeing from your reply to my telegram that you were in Silchar in connection with the Lushai expedition work, and as the Political Agent himself had also spoken of your being there, and he had advised me to go to Kohima, and being still unaware of your orders, and so unable to depend upon anybody, I made up my mind to see you personally and make known my grievances. I was not allowed to recover my throne by force of arms, and I was denied all assistance. The road to the north towards Kohima was infested by the rebels, and that towards the west strongly occupied by the Jubraj himself, and I could hardly at the moment reach a place of safe refuge in my own dominion. I bethought me therefore of the best means to escape out of the reach of my enemies. I accordingly, on the 23rd September, in a very agitated and unsettled state of mind, caused a letter to be written to the rebels, which I signed, saying that I would not fight, and that I should like to have their assistance to proceed to Brindaban on pilgrimage, with one or two other unimportant matters. This was the only way by which I could get away peaceably from Manipur, as anyone going on a pilgrimage to Brindaban would be safe in person anywhere; and this letter was written with the sole object of getting away from my enemies, and was written when I was in a state of great agitation, caused by my treatment by Mr. Grimwood. It will be noticed that the date of the letter is incorrect, as it gives the wrong Bengali month. The Political Agent seemed very much to approve of my apparent intention, and gave me an escort of British soldiers, who escorted me to Silchar. He also gave me a letter or pass, the tenor of which I did not then know. I started at about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of September, and reached Silchar on the 3rd October. On arrival there I found to my disappointment that you had left Cachar. It was there I discovered for the first time that Political Agent's pass asserted that I had abdicated my throne. I at once sent you a telegram denying this, and I deny it now, and assert that I had no intention of abdicating, and am fully desirous of being allowed to return to my country and people, who will, I can assure you, rejoice to receive me back with open arms and restore me to my throne. My army was faithful to me, as is evidenced by the fact that such portion of it as could be got together in the time available came to me at the Political Agent's house, and only wanted my orders to go and fight the rebels.

15. The four chief rebels, *viz.*, the Jubraj, the Commander-in-Chief, Dolaroi Hanjaba, and Zillah Singh, had respectively allotted to them a personal body-guard of 300, 200, 80, and 60 sepoys, fully armed, and when they made common cause against me, with all their preparations made in secret, their forces were sufficient for a treacherous midnight attack, which was wholly unexpected, and against which I had taken no precaution. They, however, being unable to calculate upon the services of the army, had opened the jail at midnight, and released the convicts to the number of about 400, and armed them to join in the attack, which they readily did.

16. My father in his time rendered good services to the British Government, and I claim that my own services deserve a better return than I have received. Among my services are—

(*a*) The relief of the British garrison at Kohima, and the consequent subjugation of the Nága country.

(*b*) The supply of troops during the Burmese war, in consultation with Sir James Johnstone and Major Trotter, the then Political Agent.

(*c*) The supply of 2,000 levies twice, during the Chin-Lushai Expedition and Burma war.

(*d*) The establishment of eight posts in the hills garrisoned by my troops to cut off the retreat of the Lushais.

(*e*) The deputation of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with a body of 500 troops, with the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, to Sangam, in the Chin-Lushai country, in April last.

(*f*) My own services during the famine of last year, in which I remitted the rents of my subjects for a whole year, opened all my rice granaries, and freely distributed grain to the famine-stricken people, and made large purchases of grain, which was sold in the open market at half price to those who were able to purchase.

17. All these facts I have no doubt are on the records of the Agency, and I believe also in your own office. I have refrained from going into lengthened details of the occurrences attending the rebellion, considering it sufficient to state the main facts, and I lay special emphasis on the fact that not only did I receive no help from the Political Agent, whose help and counsel I sought, and had a right to receive in pursuance of the solemn assurances conveyed to my father, and in accordance with the policy adopted twice previously in my own reign, but he actually by disarming my troops rendered the insurgents valuable assistance at the most critical time by making me utterly powerless for offence. One word of authority from him at this crisis would have been quite sufficient to suppress the revolt, and would have enabled me quietly to regain my throne. My people were not, and are not, parties to the revolt. Nor do I believe that the army as a body is out of sympathy with me. On the contrary, I have proof of its being favourable to me, and I venture to assert with confidence that my people would welcome my restoration to power with acclamation. The Political Agent having suggested my leaving Manipur, I could do nothing else under the heavy pressure of circumstances. I am said to have abdicated. I deny again that I have done so. Had I intended to do so, it would have been by a more formal act, and with some stipulation that provision should be made for me and my family by the State. As it is, I came away without a single pice in my pocket, or even a second suit of clothes or bedding, being dependent for everything upon the assistance of the Government. I left Manipur because I was abandoned by the Political Agent, and my hands tied by him against my enemies, from whom my life was in danger. I declared my intention of going to Brindaban to secure my personal safety until I could lay my case before you, and ensure for it that fair consideration which, in the excitement of the sudden disturbance of the 21st September, the Political Agent had neither the courage nor the presence of mind to give it.

18. I have no desire to indulge in needless recriminations, but I think it right to point out that Tekendrajit Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, who has headed the rebellion, had been convicted of serious crimes and offences several times

during the reign of my father and myself, and had been transported by order of my father for committing a murder; and not long ago he was publicly disgraced by being fined Rs. 50 at the suggestion, I believe, of your office for a murderous assault committed upon two Manipur subjects. The appointment of Commander-in-Chief would never have been given to him but for the express wish of my father.

19. What most surprises me is that such a character, who has been guilty of rebellion, not only against me, but against the authority of the Government, in open defiance of which he took up arms against me and made an attempt upon my life, and who began the revolt by committing such a grave offence as the release of a large number of criminals from the jail to swell the ranks of his followers, does not appear to have been called upon to account for his conduct, and has been quietly permitted to meddle with the affairs of the State.

20. In conclusion, I have only to add that the above is a perfectly accurate and faithful narrative of what actually took place, and, if I have been obliged to speak in terms of disparagement of the officer in charge of the Agency, you will observe that I have no option in the matter. I now seek a fair consideration of my unfortunate case and a full enquiry into the conduct of the chief actors in this transaction, and I need hardly say that my restoration of power would not only be an act of justice to me and to my subjects, but an emphatic assertion of policy on the part of the Government, indicating its disapproval of the rising of brothers against brothers, and subjects against their ruler, in defiance of all constituted authorities.

Considerable delay has occurred in the preparation of this representation in consequence of my not understanding the English language and the necessity of preparing the first draft in the language of my country and its translation subsequently into the Bengal language, upon which is based this representation.

I have also suffered very severely from fever since I reached Calcutta, which incapacitated me from going fully into the matter, and I ask indulgence for the delay which has been inevitable.

No. 4686-P., dated Shillong, the 22nd November 1890.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,
To—The Political Agent, Manipur.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram dated the 27th October 1890, I am directed to forward confidentially a representation dated the 14th November 1890, in original, from His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, and to request that you will furnish the Chief Commissioner with a full and immediate report upon the various allegations made therein. The paragraphs which should be reported on with especial fulness are paragraphs 11-15 inclusive.

2. I am also to request you to report what the prevailing feeling amongst the people is in regard to recent events, and what results would in your opinion probably follow on the return of the Maharaja to Manipur.

3. Please submit with your report a copy of the communication made by the Maharaja to the Senapati which is referred to in paragraph 11 of your letter No. 228, dated the 25th September 1890, and return the original representation herewith sent.

Dated Maharani Shurnamoy's Villa, Kankurgachi, Manicktolla Road, the 27th November 1890.

From—HIS HIGHNESS SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur,
To—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

My friend,—I am told that the letter which I caused to be written to the Senapati on the 23rd September last has been represented by my enemies as containing my formal abdication of the Manipur *gadi*. I beg, therefore, to transmit a copy* of it in the Manipuri language, with a translation in the

* Printed as enclosure to the Political Agent's letter No. 351-C., dated the 4th December 1890

Bengali language, as also an English translation by an authorised translator of the High Court of Calcutta.

2. I have already said in my previous representation to you that this letter was written in an extremely disturbed state of mind. You will observe that there is in this letter not one word of abdication, nor did I for one moment intend to abdicate. On the contrary, the moment I came to know that the Political Agent had said so, I at once repudiated it by a telegram sent to you from Cachar.

3. I have certainly said in this letter that I intended to go to Brindaban, but I never said that I was going to settle there ; and you will see in this letter ifself that I distinctly said that I intended to go to Brindaban *once*, which certainly does not indicate that I was going to abdicate my throne and settle in Brindaban. Then, the allusion in the letter to my brother Sagol Hanjaba was caused by my anxiety to protect him as far as I could during my enforced absence from Manipur.

4. I send also a copy of the reply which the Senapati had sent under his own signature in Nagri, of which also I annex a translation in Bengali and English. This reply has only lately come to my knowledge. It was with the baggage of one of my men, who says it was dropped before him by some one when he was packing his baggage. This man immediately after his arrival here with me went to Benares, and has only returned here four days ago, and found this letter in one of his bags, and handed it to one of my brothers, from whom I got it and read it for the first time.

5. I beg you to allow me to ask to consider whether the letter I had written can be construed into an abdication, and whether the reply from the Senapati is not wholly inconsistent with the position now taken up by him that I by my letter abdicated my throne, while in this very reply he fully continues to look upon and treat me still as the lord or ruler of Manipur, and has begged me for pardon.

[Translation.]

To the most High in Dignity and the Chief Ocean of Dignity, *Srilaw, Sri Ponchojukto* (*i.e.*, the lucky and auspicious possessor of five virtues or good qualities), *Manipureyshvr* (*i.e.*, Lord or Ruler of Manipur).

Maharaja who is all powerful and mighty in power.—With millions of obeisances to the feet of (my) auspicious and lucky elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, my humble prayer is that, on receipt of the kind letter of *Navami* (*i.e.*, ninth day of the moon) sent by Srijut elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, I make myself acquainted with all the directions and *Raj Agya* (*i.e.*, Raj command or Royal mandate) contained therein. Agreeably to the Raj command or Royal mandate of Srijut elder (or eldest) brother, I will take the necessary steps (or make the necessary arrangements) to ensure safe arrival at *Sridham Brijo* (*i.e.*, the holy place Brindaban). Forgive us, who are dependents, the offences (or crimes) committed at the feet of the Srijut Maharaja. The present incident must be taken as the most improbable of all improbabilities. *Year 1812, Sak, 23rd September.*

No. 351-C., dated Camp Jhiri, the 4th December 1890.

From—F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the following report on the representation, dated 14th November 1890, from His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, received with your confidential letter No. 4686-P., dated 22nd November 1890.

2. The first six paragraphs of the Maharaja's letter do not call for any remark, except that I might say that His Highness did not usually get credit for such businesslike habits as he attributes to himself in paragraph 4.

3. In paragraphs 7 and 8 the Maharaja gives an account of the origin and result of the attack. I have already in my letter No. 288, dated the 25th September 1890, reported on these points, and from what I have heard since, I believe I was right in stating that the Jubraj had no knowledge that any attack was meditated by the two younger brothers, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh; but it is said they told the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief) before starting.

4. The Palace was actually captured by a very small number of persons, who, with the two younger princes, gained access to the Maharaja's enclosure by climbing over the wall; they began letting off their guns, and the Maharaja at once fled. The shot through the Maharaja's turban is, I fancy, a fiction, or he would have told me about it at the time. Nobody was hit by any of the bullets that were fired, and I have little doubt myself if the Maharaja had stood his ground, and called on his sentries and guards, the attack might easily have been repulsed.

Paragraph 10.

5. I have no recollection of the conversation which in paragraph 10 I am said to have held with Ebayman Choubi, and I deny entirely the statement that the Maharaja asked me for assistance and that I refused it. On the contrary, I repeatedly urged the Pucca Sena to get a few sepoys together, and try and hold the Palace magazine till daybreak, when I would assist him with the men of my escort. The Pucca Sena replied there were no sepoys to be got. The magazine is a good defensible post, on the south side of the Palace, and if that and the ammunition in it had been seized and held at once, then at daybreak my escort could probably have retaken the Palace without much difficulty; but it would have been madness to have sent 85 Gurkhas to attack the Palace when the Senapati and his brothers had possession of all the guns and ammunition.

6. The Pucca Sena appeared to have no inclination to fight, and the Maharaja himself, when he came to the Residency, was in such a state of terror that he was unable to sit in a chair and talk to me, but asked to lie on the floor, supported by a pillow I gave him.

Paragraph 11.

7. I now come to paragraph 11 of the letter. It is quite true that the Ministers and others came to the Residency at daybreak, but I am certain there were nothing like 2,000 men with them. Possibly, taking all, there may have been 400 at the outside, of whom 40 or 50, certainly not more, were armed. The Maharaja never asked me for sanction to fight. If he was so anxious to fight, as he now makes out, why did he not make any resistance at the outbreak? I certainly told him that with the men at my disposal I could not assume the offensive, but I assured him repeatedly I could protect his person, and would do so as long as I had a sepoy left.

8. The Maharaja had no wish to fight, but the Tongal general openly expressed his opinion at the folly of the Maharaja in not taking up some position a few miles away, and collecting his adherents together, instead of coming to the Residency. Soon after daylight the Samoo Hanjaba did leave the Residency, saying he would fortify a place which three years ago the Wang Khairakpa held in his revolt; but a shot or two was fired, and the Samoo Hanjaba returned.

9. I do not know what letter the Maharaja refers to in paragraph 11, and I do not remember Tassu Sardar bringing me a letter at all; but he may have done so, and perhaps it was handed to me by a chupprassi. The Maharaja probably refers to a letter from the Senapati, in answer to one I sent him at daybreak, in which he said he could not come and see me. There was nothing in the letter the Maharaja could not have seen if he wished (it is in the file).

Disarming the Maharaja's troops.

10. The disarming of the Manipuris did not take place in the morning of the 22nd September, as the letter would seem to imply, but late in the afternoon. These troops had had the whole day to fight, if they wished to. When Mr. Berkeley, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, and I were arranging for the protection of the house during the night, we both considered that no armed Manipuris should remain in the Residency grounds during the night, and we began collecting the guns from the Manipuris who were in the verandah and near the house. If I recollect right, there

were about 30 guns altogether. While the guns were being collected, the Maharaja objected, and I at once gave them all back on the condition that the armed men went into one of the villages near by, which they did.

As for the troops being humiliated or disheartened, it is nonsense; they were not troops in the ordinary sense of the word, but single Manipuris with guns, without any organization.

11. Our object in getting rid of the armed Manipuris was to prevent a night alarm. Between 40 and 50 men of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry were on duty during the night; and as at that time I did not know for how many nights the same precautions would be necessary, it was important to ensure the men from being unnecessarily turned out during the night by a false alarm.

Paragraph 12.

12. The statement made in paragraph 12 about the Jemadar remonstrating is, I am sure, quite wrong; nor do I know of any foundation for such a statement. The Maharaja's men also had not dispersed, as they all took back their arms at once. The guns were not in my possession more than 15 minutes or so.

Paragraph 13.

13. Paragraph 13 of the letter goes back again to the morning of the 22nd. I may say here that the Chief Commissioner's first telegram only reached me in the evening of the 22nd; the telegraph line was interrupted near Golaghat, and messages had to go *vid* Mandalay and Rangoon.

14. I suggested that the Maharaja should retire to Kohima, as I knew our troops would come from there, and he could have met them; but I certainly never said there was personal danger to the Maharaja. I did not think it likely the Senapati would attack the Residency, and I repeatedly told the Maharaja he was quite safe at the Residency. The Maharaja appears in his letter to assume that, because I refused to take the offensive with the troops (85 rifles) at my disposal, I also declined to protect him. But this is quite wrong.

Paragraph 14.

15. In paragraph 14 the Maharaja says he was not allowed to recover his throne by force of arms. But, as a matter of fact, he had no arms to speak of. When he and his party, about 70 persons, left for Cachar on the night of the 23rd, all arms were given up to me to be made over to the Darbar. There were altogether 21 guns and a few swords. I think this fact alone disposes of the statement that he had 400 to 600 men properly armed, and that I disarmed and dispersed them.

16. The Maharaja then goes on to say that the letter he wrote was a ruse to get out of the country, and that he never intended to abdicate. I am, however, quite sure myself that the Maharaja fully intended abdication at the time. He first mentioned it to me on the evening of the 22nd. I was adverse to the idea, and so were the Ministers. I told the Maharaja that the troops at Kohima were ready to start, and if he was determined to go on a pilgrimage, he should re-occupy the *gadi* for a few days, and then leave.

17. My own feeling was that such a course would be more honourable, and I thought that I should be able to make the Senapati agree to such terms. I am sure the Maharaja did not misunderstand me, and the three Ministers got up and solemnly shook hands with me. They were entirely of my opinion, but the Maharaja said "No." He was determined to become a pilgrim. In the end I told him not to decide till next morning, the 23rd; but then he was of the same opinion, and not only sent the letter to the Senapati, a copy of which was given me by the Darbar, and which is annexed to this letter, but he also sent his State sword and a State coat he was wearing. I told the Maharaja he could not return to Manipur, to which he said he did not want to, and he more than once said to me "From to-day I am a fakir." Of course it is easy to say now that this was part of the ruse, but personally I am sure it was no ruse at the time. In fact, there seems to have been no need of any ruse; he could easily have left the country; neither road as a matter of fact was blocked by the rebels; or if, as he says now, he was so keen on fighting, why did he not leave the Residency, and see what he could do?

18. He says now my treatment of him caused him great agitation. All I can say is that before leaving he expressed his gratitude to me, and regret for any trouble he had given.

Paragraph 15.

19. There is an inaccuracy in paragraph 15. I have to inspect the jail periodically, and the number of prisoners is always somewhere about 100; the building would not hold 400 men. The prisoners did not, I believe, join in the attack, but the Senapati, or some one, let them all out on the morning of the 22nd after the Palace was taken. They were put back again a day or two afterwards.

Paragraph 16.

20. There is also a slight inaccuracy in the list of services, *viz.*,—

(*c*) Five hundred coolies were supplied in 1888 and one thousand in 1889-90.

(*d*) These posts were established to protect the Manipur frontier and stop murders on the Manipur-Cachar road.

(*e*) Sangam is usually considered in Manipur territory. The 500 troops were quite unnecessary.

(*f*) I never heard of any general remission of rent last year.

Paragraph 17.

21. Paragraph 17 recapitulates the charges against me, but I hope that what I have written above will prove to the Chief Commissioner what little truth there is in the allegations. To put the matter briefly, my contention is (1) that the Maharaja could have left the Residency at any time if he wished to fight, but that he had no men or arms to speak of, and had not the slightest inclination to fight; (2) that I all through assured the Maharaja I could guarantee his safety while at the Residency as long as he liked to stay, but that until the troops came from Kohima I could take no offensive steps to replace him on the *gadi*; (3) that the Maharaja's abdication was real and *bonâ fide*. I was against it at first, but when I saw he had fully made up his mind, I considered it the best way of peacefully settling the dispute.

22. If the Maharaja would have tried to help himself in the slightest degree, I would have done what I could; but it is no use the Maharaja being so brave when he is safe in Calcutta: if he had shown some of his bravery here, he would probably have saved his throne.

Paragraph 18.

23. In paragraph 18 reference is made to the previous misconduct of the Senapati. But it was the Maharaja himself who refused to punish the Senapati for "the murderous assault," and also justified his brother's action, although strongly advised by the Government to punish him.

24. This is all I have to say on the Maharaja's letter. I have refrained as far as possible from repeating what I have already said in my letter No. 288, dated the 25th September 1890.

25. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I should say that, as far as I can tell, the feeling of the bulk of the people is one of perfect contentment under their new ruler, and there is no reason why this should not be the case; the revolt was not one of the people against their ruler, but it was a personal quarrel between the brothers, and there have been no changes amongst the Ministers or minor officials that I know of which might produce discontent. The Jubraj and Senapati are both popular, and at present the people seem quite content.

26. If the Maharaja returns to Manipur, in my opinion he has no chance of regaining his throne unless brought back by British troops. The Maharaja was not unpopular, and naturally he has some adherents; but the people were not very enthusiastic about him, and they cordially disliked the Pucca Sena. I would certainly not advise the return of the Maharaja, but if he does come back, he should be accompanied by a force of our troops sufficient to overawe all opposition; but even then I believe the Jubraj and Senapati would fight in

preference to being sent into exile in India, which would be necessary, as after late events the eight brothers could never live peaceably here again all together.

27. I annex a copy of the letter asked for in paragraph 3 of your letter, and I also return the original representation sent with your letter.

[Translation.]

The Maharaja of Manipur, Greeting, to His Excellency the Senapati.

I have much to inform my younger brother, the Senapati. I have no hope of fighting against you, and I have already told you before that I intended to go once to Brindaban, but I am unable to cross the hills on foot and go to Brindaban. Therefore, my brother, be kind and arrange for your elder brother's (*i.e.*, my) journey to Brindaban, and you must for our father the late Maharaja's sake forgive the Sagol Hanjaba (*i.e.*, Pucca Sena), who has sinned much against you, and I wish to hear from you that you will do this.

(Signed) SURA CHANDRA SINGH.

1812 Bhadra Sukla, 9th, Tuesday.

No. 203-E., dated Fort William, the 24th January 1891 (Confidential).

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 5210-P., dated the 31st December 1890, reporting on the circumstances connected with the departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. It appears that the recent attack upon the Maharaja's Palace arose out of the quarrels between two of the Maharaja's brothers, the Senapati and the Pucca Sena; and although the circumstances which immediately gave rise to the disturbance had more intimate connection with an apparently unimportant difference between the Maharaja and two younger brothers, the Senapati took the leading part in the affair as soon as violence was offered by these. The Maharaja and the Pucca Sena took refuge in the Residency, and the Jubraj alone of the brothers held aloof until he saw which way the dispute would end.

3. These occurrences took place on the night of the 21st September 1890. The Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, having telegraphed the state of affairs to you was instructed to defend the Residency, to endeavour to mediate between the brothers, and not to assume the offensive without informing you of the reasons for which he recommended that course, and obtaining orders. He was also told that he could obtain 200 rifles from Kohima if he called for them. The Maharaja spent the next day, the 22nd, in the Residency at Manipur. His brother, the Pucca Sena, appears to have made some show of collecting men for the purpose of attacking the Palace; but neither he nor the Maharaja himself appears to have made any actual attempt to regain their position, nor did they directly apply to the Political Agent to assist them in doing so. When, moreover, the Political Agent, to prevent the chance of a night alarm, insisted on the afternoon of the 22nd September upon many of the Manipuris who thronged the Residency compound withdrawing from its precincts, the Maharaja began to talk of leaving Manipur and going to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent attempted to dissuade His Highness from this step, and succeeded in inducing him to postpone a decision until the following morning. The Maharaja, however, was determined, and before Mr. Grimwood could, on the morning of the 23rd September, carry out your instructions to endeavour to mediate between the parties, repeated his intention of leaving, and wrote to the Senapati saying that he had no hope of fighting against him; that he wished to go to Brindaban, but was unable to cross the hills on foot, and therefore asked the Senapati to arrange for his journey. Mr. Grimwood took this letter to the

Palace, and no longer tried to dissuade the Maharaja. The Senapati was perfectly satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and with his concurrence the Maharaja left the same evening for Cachar.

4. There is no reason to believe that these events were the result of popular feeling against the Maharaja or of any deep or widespread discontent with his rule. Mr. Grimwood certainly says that the Senapati is the most popular of all the brothers, but he also says that, as soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him, and, "to judge from the way the people wept, one would say the Maharaja was popular, and every one seemed sorry at his departure."

5. The Maharaja had no sooner arrived at a place of safety in Cachar than he repented of his precipitate action in leaving the State, and he has since endeavoured to show that he had no intention of abdicating, but that he wrote his letter to the Senapati as a ruse, and in order to get safely to a place where he could obtain your advice and assistance. It is clear, however, that the Maharaja's action was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be; and if his resignation can be said to have not been intended as a final and permanent abdication of the *gadi*, it is only in the sense that his mind was at the time so engrossed in the difficulties of the moment that he was incapable of taking account of the effect of his actions upon the future.

6. At the same time, when Mr. Grimwood received your telegram directing him to mediate and assuring him of military assistance from Kohima, the proper course for him to pursue was to have gone to the Senapati at the Palace, to have ascertained the reason of the disturbances, and to have communicated with you. It would then in all probability have become apparent before the Political Agent had committed himself to assenting to the Maharaja's flight, and thereby admitted the success of the Senapati's revolt, that the Maharaja was entirely in our hands, and that the Senapati, a declared traitor in open mutiny, could have been dealt with by us according as circumstances demanded.

7. The Senapati has more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government of India on account of the violence of his conduct; and if the Maharaja in 1888 had not been afraid of his turbulent brother, he would have been banished from the State. The Maharaja, whom we have recognized as the ruler of Manipur, has now been ousted by a cabal in his own family led by this man; and if the British Government acquiesce in the present state of affairs and recognise the Jubraj as ruler of Manipur, the Senapati will wield the real power in the State. The Government of India cannot regard occurrences of this kind with indifference. We have now a stronger interest in Manipur than we had in past years, and the toleration of such disorders may be expected to have a mischievous effect upon the lawless tribes adjoining the State—tribes which we are now engaged in reducing to order.

8. The opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers in this case is that we should intervene with a sufficient show of strength to make it understood that we intend to be masters of the situation; that the differences between the Maharaja's brothers must be settled on principles of justice and for the benefit of good government in Manipur; and that whatever arrangement is come to must have our full sanction.

9. The Governor-General in Council thinks that you should visit Manipur for the avowed purpose of making and, if necessary, enforcing a decision upon the merits of the case. You should in that case probably have with you a sufficient force to overawe the conspirators. It is probable that a very small body of troops would be enough, and that sufficient numbers could be taken from Cachar or Kohima.

10. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, if you find that the Maharaja would receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur, he might be re-instated, and promised assistance in consideration of his implicitly following our instructions. The Senapati should in this case be removed from Manipur, and placed in surveillance elsewhere. Indeed, it will probably be desirable that the Senapati should in any case be removed, for,

even if the Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent and the Jubraj is recognised, it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State, and to punish the Senapati for his violent and lawless conduct. I am to request the favour of an early expression of your opinion upon the course which is here suggested.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1891.

From—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SURA CHANDRA SINGH of Manipur,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Availing myself of the reservation in my letter to you of the 21st November last, with which I forwarded a copy of my memorial, dated the 14th idem, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, I now desire to place before His Excellency the Viceroy certain additional points bearing on my case which I think should be before His Excellency when, in fulfilment of the kind assurance contained in your letter to me, dated 11th December last, he takes up my case for decision.

I have received no intimation from you of the receipt by the Government of India of the reports of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner of Assam on my memorial, but I feel assured that I shall be given an opportunity of dealing with anything in their reports (if anything there be) likely to prejudice my case with Government. I desire first to deal with the reflections on my character as a ruler which have been made publicly by my enemies in Manipur or at their instigation, and which may, owing to absence of testimony on my side, have received credence with those whose opinion may have weight with you. I allude chiefly to the statements publicly made that, while ruling my territory, I was a priest-ridden imbecile, neglected my duties, and devoted myself to the performance of religious ceremonies and observances, so as to justify my subjects in welcoming the change following on the Palace intrigue and *coup de main* which, assisted by the Political Agent's action, expelled me from my kingdom. These accusations I again deny absolutely.

I was educated in the Sanscrit and the Vernacular languages of my country with a very slight knowledge of English. When I attained the age of discretion, I was during the lifetime of my father initiated in the practical work of administration, and subsequently entrusted with responsible State duties, which, as Jubraj or heir-apparent, I continued to discharge for some 15 years to the entire satisfaction of the people, of my father up to the time of his death in 1884 (when at the age of 34 I succeeded him), and of the Political Agents who, as far as I am aware, always spoke well of me.

I had the honour very recently of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, to whose judgment and in whose hands I leave the charge of imbecility. Sir Charles Elliott, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, formerly Chief Commissioner of Assam, knew me at Manipur, and I would ask that his opinion of Manipur affairs and my rule there be obtained.

Colonel Sir James Johnstone was for several years Political Agent at Manipur, both while I was Jubraj and Maharaja. He is more familiar with my career and Manipur affairs than any other Political Agent. He, like many others, knows well the antecedents of the Senapati Koirong. I would beg that his testimony be obtained, if it is not already plain on his official reports and diaries, as to the character of my opponents. If his judgment is against me, I have nothing more to say.

My great blunder, as is now evident, was my lenient and friendly treatment of the Senapati and his brother Kula Dhuja, the usurpers. I treated them as my own brothers in spite of much provocation, and entrusted them with important posts, which they have used to oust me from my kingdom.

The Senapati, the author of the rebellion, is a man whom Colonel Sir James Johnstone, so long as he was at Manipur, never allowed into his bungalow; and Colonel Johnstone openly declared that, if ever misfortunes befell Manipur, the Senapati would be their author, as has now been the case.

I do not desire to enter into the reasons for the Senapati's influence with Mr. Grimwood, whose action at the time of the rebellion I have already dealt with, but to that influence in great measure I attribute my exile.

I now hear that my opponents had grave cause for complaint against me. Were any complaints made to the Agent while I was at Manipur? If so, why was I not asked to explain them? If not, with what show of reason are they now brought forward except as an attempt to justify the rebellion? As regards my being priest-ridden, if such an accusation has actually been made against me, can any instance be shown of my having allowed myself to be ruled by a priest in State matters? The fact is that we are a superior class and caste of Hindus next to the Brahmins, and our religion requires us to respect good and learned Brahmin Pandits, of whom, on account of our isolated situation, there are very few in Manipur.

The only Pandit Brahmin who can claim to exercise any influence over us, and to whom we render the highest respect, is our family Guru or spiritual guide, who resides in the district of Murshidabad in Bengal, and visits Manipur once in three or four years, seldom remaining in our capital more than two months.

I have stated (paragraph 14th of memorial) that my people would rejoice at my return, and that my army is faithful to me. I am prepared to put this to the test in any way His Excellency may direct. Were I not assured by conviction and by a great mass of evidence now in my possession (and which I am prepared to lay confidentially before you) dating from soon after the time of my departure till now of the good-will and respect of my people and of the most influential men among them, I should not trouble His Excellency to consider my claim to return to my dominions.

No one can deny that there was universal regret and lamentation among all classes from the time when I left Manipur until I crossed the frontier. I cannot for obvious reasons allude save in general terms to the assurance of support I have received since my departure from many quarters. Until I return I must be careful to do nothing to endanger the safety of my friends, but I desire an interview in order that I may discuss this point with you and, if possible, with the Chief Commissioner on his arrival in Calcutta.

If I cannot then satisfy you, I would ask permission to proceed, under any conditions you may impose, to Jherighat, which is the boundary between British territory and the Manipur State, with a personal guard to protect me while on the way there, and with a qualified British officer to judge whether my reception would be such as to justify my being reinstated, and by his opinion I would agree to be bound.

If that suggestion cannot be entertained, will Government send to Manipur a special officer, not prejudiced, like Mr. Grimwood, by recent events and by his own action, to make enquiries through private and confidential channels as to the feelings of the people and of the leading men of the army and the State? They obviously could not express their real opinions in public while the present *régime* is in power, as in the event of my not returning they, their families, and property would be at the mercy of the usurper.

I trouble you with this further statement because I hear the Chief Commissioner is expected in Calcutta, and I earnestly beg that I may have an opportunity of establishing my case and of satisfying His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner and yourself that my statements are true. It is a matter of life and death to me; my case is being watched with interest by Native Chiefs as well as by my people to see whether the paramount power will allow a successful conspiracy to deprive a people of its Prince, and, without any expression of disapproval, permit its responsible agent to aid that conspiracy by disarming the followers of the ruling Prince, instead of calling upon the rebels to lay down their arms and not to dare to disturb by force the possession of a Prince who ruled recognised and protected by the British Government.

[Demi-official.]

Dated Yacht *Sonamukhi*, the 9th February 1891.

From—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I.,

To—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.

Your official letter No. 203-E., dated 24th January, reached me on the 2nd instant at Udalguri in the Darrang district, where I had no materials with me to enable me to consider it fully. I have since then thought over the subject very carefully, and, before sending up officially the expression of opinion which I am directed to submit, I write demi-officially on certain points of the case, as to which I am somewhat uncertain whether they have been left open questions still undecided or not.

The restoration of the Maharaja.—I am still doubtful whether the principles of justice call for this step, and I am certain that it would not be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In your 5th paragraph the Government of India express the opinion that the Maharaja's action in resigning was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be. As to the state of terror, he was no doubt very much disturbed, and had reason to be so; but the Political Agent assured him all long of his personal safety, and he had no reason to doubt that this assurance would be scrupulously fulfilled, while, on the other hand, he took part of a day and a whole night to think over his determination, and adhered to it, although he knew the Political Agent was about to endeavour to compose the quarrel. He wrote the letter to the Senapati announcing his resolution, and only on his arrival at Lakhimpur 12 days afterwards intimated that he had changed his opinion. It should be remembered that he was accompanied by three of his brothers, the eldest of whom, Pucca Sena, had the strongest interest in persuading him to withdraw from the position he had taken up. The principles of justice scarcely seem to call for our allowing the Maharaja to change his mind in this way in a matter of such serious importance.

Again, there is nothing in the character or previous conduct of the Maharaja which warrants the conclusion that his restoration would be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In Fitzpatrick's demi-official letter to Durand of 23rd May 1888, he is described as a miserably weak man, and up to the present time (see Grimwood's description of him in paragraph 2 of the letter forwarded with my No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October last) he has not altered for the better. In 1888 his conduct in regard to the punishment of the Senapati exhibited the greatest vacillation, and ended in his disregarding the strongly expressed advice of my predecessor, and brought on him the grave rebuke addressed to him in the *kharita* referred to in your official letter No. 2155-E., dated the 21st October 1888. Had the Maharaja then shown ordinary firmness and acted on instead of rejecting our advices, the present state of things would probably not have come about. Again, so lately as August last, I was obliged to recommend that the Government of India should negative what seemed to me a singularly ill-judged request of the Maharaja's, *viz.*, to allow the return to Manipur of the Bara Chauba, a pretender to his throne, who had only a few years ago been in insurrection against him; and, lastly, his conduct in the present crisis exhibited lamentable weakness, and affords no assurance that, if restored, he would be other than what he has hitherto been—a tool in the hands of others. His restoration would simply mean that the authority of the State would be wielded by Pucca Sena, for whom no one has a good word to say (see Political Agent's diary, 23rd September), and the two other brothers now with the Maharaja, instead of by the Jubraj and the Senapati. This is not a state of things likely to lead to strong government, or to anything but a renewal of the quarrels and confusion from which we have just emerged. The Jubraj is the recognized heir to the throne; the Senapati is his next brother, and they will not lightly forego their claims in favour of younger brothers. The present Government has now been in existence for nearly six months, and is conducted with tranquillity. It has shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the Political Agent,

Extract annexed

and has, as already reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to the Manipur Levy. The only manifestation of feeling against it is that described in the annexed extract from the Political Agent's diary of the 20th December, which was of the most trifling nature, and I was assured by Mr. Grimwood, who met me at Kohima last month, that there was no feeling whatever shown in favour of the return of the Maharaja, and that the present Government was universally accepted. I have enquired further by telegram on this point, and will let you know should things now be otherwise. The punishment of the Senapati is not in my mind in any way dependent on the Maharaja's restoration. An enquiry into his conduct and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India can be made a condition precedent to the recognition of the Jubraj, and, unless it is intended to exclude him permanently from the succession, his recognition as Jubraj in the event of the present Jubraj becoming Maharaja should be made to depend on his obedience and good conduct. I am making arrangements for a visit to Manipur next month in view of the Government of India determining that the question of the return of the Maharaja should be re-opened, but, if I am right in supposing that the point is one on which I am asked for an opinion, I would strongly advise against it. The question is one, as I said before, in which the people of the State have little interest, and is after all a mere family dispute; and a visit from the Chief Commissioner and enquiries such as those suggested must have the effect of unsettling men's minds and disturbing the tranquillity which now prevails without affording any better grounds than we now have for coming to a conclusion on the matter to be enquired into.

P. S.—I hope to be in Calcutta on the 11th or 12th.

Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for the week ending the 27th September 1890.

* * * * * * *

During the afternoon the Residency was crowded with Manipuris who came to see the Maharaja, most of them bringing money to give him. To judge from the way they cried, and from the crowd on the road outside, the Maharaja seems to be popular enough, but no one has a good word to say for the Pucca Sena * * * * * *

Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for week ending the 20th December 1890.

16th December.—The Senapati and Tongal general came in the morning. They informed me that a conspiracy against the Regent had been detected a few days ago. It seems to have been a very trifling affair. One Kaitiba Subadar and three Rajkumars (descendants of former Raja) appear to have collected about 30 or 40 persons, but they only had one gun and a sword amongst them. The conspiracy in fact had hardly commenced when the Darbar heard of it and arrested the people. It does not seem to have been in any way connected with the ex-Maharaja. Some of the people were punished by a flogging of 10 stripes each, and the four ringleaders are under arrest. I told the Senapati the whole thing was a trifling matter, and that the ringleaders ought not to be punished severely.

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[Demi-official.]

Dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1891.

From—The HON'BLE J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I.,

To—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.

Your letter of this morning asks my opinion on a settlement of the Manipur case based on the restoration of the Maharaja and deportation of the Jubraj and Senapati, the exclusion of the latter from the succession, and the detention of Pucca Sena if I think it necessary with reference to the question

of good administration in Manipur without constant interference, and of our maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State.

As regards the first of these two points, I stated in my letter of the 9th of February the reasons against the restoration, based on the weakness of the Maharaja's character as shown by his conduct since his accession, and would refer you to what I then wrote. Since the death of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh in 1886, the powers of the State have been divided between his surviving sons, or some of them, the Maharaja being merely *primus interpares* (see Chief Commissioner's letter to Foreign Department, No. 1433, dated 23rd May 1888, paragraphs 11 and 12). There are now seven sons besides the Maharaja. He was accompanied on his retirement to India by the Pucca Sena, his third surviving brother, and two younger brothers, Samoo Hanjaba and Gopal Sena. The eldest brother, the Jubraj, now Regent at Manipur, is supported there by the Senapati, who comes next to him, and two younger brothers who made the attack on the palace, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh. The Maharaja proved himself unable to keep the peace between these two parties, and latterly openly espoused the cause of Pucca Sena against that of the Senapati. Several attempts previous to that which gave rise to this correspondence have been made to upset the Maharaja's rule since his accession—two of Bara Chauba in 1886, which were finally suppressed only by the employment of the Cachar Frontier Police under a British officer (see paragraph 3, General Summary of Administration Report for 1886-87). These were followed by two attempts in 1887—one, three months after the Maharaja's accession, headed by the Wang Khairakpa, who was shot through the head while making a rush at the Maharaja's private residence; the other of Jogendra Singh, heading a party of exiles from Manipur, which also called for the employment of Military Police from Cachar and British troops from Manipur.

The Maharaja left the State under circumstances which have been fully reported on; the administration of the State has been carried on by what I may call the opposition, headed by the heir-apparent, for the past six months: and the restoration of the Maharaja and his adherent means the expulsion of the present *de facto* rulers who have hitherto given no cause of complaint to us, or, so far as I can ascertain, to their subjects. Looking to the antecedents of the parties, there is every reason to expect that attempts to upset the Maharaja's Government, such as those I have described in 1886 and 1887, will ensue. The Jubraj is the heir-apparent, and will have on his side numerous partisans who look to his future accession; and the Senapati, the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the army, a man of bold and turbulent character, may be expected, when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist, to use these utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion. As pointed out in my official letter No. 5210, dated 30th December last, this will involve a reconsideration of the arrangements made for garrisoning Manipur last year, and bring about occasion for constant interference. A force of 100 rifles, the Political Agent's present escort (a portion of which is employed in guarding stores in the abandoned cantonment of Langthobal), is obviously inadequate to put down all attempts at insurrection, and protect the Political Agent and British subjects and property from popular disturbances; and less help than formerly can be expected from Cachar, as the head-quarters of the military police now quartered there will shortly be transferred to the Lushai Hills. Constant interference will be no less necessary in the internal affairs of the country; the weakness of the Maharaja, already dwelt upon, will leave him a ready tool in the hands of the people around him who have no direct responsibility for the consequence of their advice, and the Political Agent cannot allow abuses of authority, which at present might be held not to give grounds for interference, to be indulged in by a ruler set up and maintained by ourselves. Under the circumstances described, I do not think that good administration can be secured without constant interference.

As to maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State, such a position should, I consider, be maintained whatever be the decision regarding the restoration, and it appears

to me that it will be more effectively asserted by our refusing to accept the withdrawal of his abdication by the Maharaja and by recognizing the succession of the Jubraj on conditions to be made by ourselves, one of which should be an enquiry into the conduct of the Senapati and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India than by again setting up a chief who has proved unable to maintain himself, and shown such weakness that nothing but embarassments are to be expected from his restoration. In either case we can insist on what conditions we please, but in the case of the Maharaja we have no ground for assurance that such conditions can be fulfilled, and we have the certainty that the increase of the British force at Manipur is necessary for his support; while, in the case of the Jubraj, we have no reason at present to suppose that such an increase is called for, and he will feel that his position must depend on his good conduct and compliance with our wishes.

No. 360-E., dated Fort William, the 21st February 1891 (Confidential).

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Since you received my letter No. 203, dated the 24th January, the Governor-General in Council has had an opportunity of conferring with you in person upon the affairs of Manipur, and you have expressed your opinion in two letters, dated the 9th and 19th February. These letters will for convenience be treated officially, and brought upon the records of the Government of India. The Government of India have received also a further representation* from His Highness the Maharaja, a copy of which is forwarded for your information.

* Dated the 9th February 1891.

2. The present state of affairs in Manipur may be shortly described as follows: Dissension among the Maharaja's brothers, and particularly between the Senapati and Pucca Sena, brought about a demonstration against His Highness which, though it was begun by two younger brothers, was led by the Senapati. This hostile movement resulted in the Maharaja resigning the *gadi* and leaving the State; and the representative of the British Government failed to induce the Maharaja to reconsider his determination. The Jubraj, who is the next brother to the Maharaja, and has been acknowledged as His Highness's heir, although he had held aloof from either side during the commotion at the Palace and the events of the following day, and had in your belief probably no previous knowledge of the intended revolt, threw in his lot with the Senapati as soon as the Maharaja withdrew from Manipur. He has been temporarily, and, pending a decision on the case by the Government of India, acknowledged by you as Regent.

3. It is evident that the Jubraj owes his present position rather to the successful issue of his brother's insurrection than to the authority of the British Government, and that, while the Senapati remains in Manipur unpunished for his treachery against his eldest brother, the Maharaja, the real power in the State, will be in the Senapati's hands. This is not a state of affairs which the Government of India can view with indifference, nor would it be to the credit of the British power any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself that the Governor-General in Council should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case.

4. As I have already in my letter above cited informed you, the Governor-General in Council considers that it will be desirable that the Senapati should be removed from Manipur and punished for his lawless conduct. I am to enquire where you would recommend that he should be interned, and what steps you consider necessary for carrying out his removal without affording him the chance, which his position as head of the Manipur forces might possibly given him, of making any forcible opposition.

5. The Governor-General in Council entertained no doubt of the necessity for excluding both the Senapati and Pucca Sena from the Manipur State. It was not, however, so clear whether the Jubraj should be placed on the

gadi or whether the Maharaja should be restored. You do not hesitate to recommend the former. The Maharaja is described as a miserably weak man, and you recall his vacillation in 1888, when he disregarded the advice which was given to him and failed to punish the Senapati, thereby, as His Highness acknowledges in his letter of the 9th February, bringing upon himself his present misfortunes. You anticipate that the Maharaja's restoration would involve the necessity of strengthening the garrison at Manipur, and give rise to frequent occasions for interference in support of the ruler as well as in the internal affairs of the State.

6. It has already been intimated to you that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, whatever arrangement is come to in the affairs of the Manipur State must be brought about with the full sanction of the British Government. His Excellency in Council accepts your opinion that it will be to the advantage of Manipur and to the furtherance of British interests to recognize the Jubraj rather than restore the Maharaja. His Highness's action in resigning and forsaking his State leaves the Government of India at liberty to select the form of government which appears to give the greatest promise for the future, provided that such Government is not based upon the successful issue of the Senapati's revolt.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India it is advisable that you should visit Manipur and make known on the spot the decision which the Governor-General in Council desires you to enforce. You should take with you a sufficient force even though opposition may not be expected, and you should report for the orders of the Government of India the conditions which you propose to attach to the recognition as Maharaja of Manipur of the present Jubraj.

8. There are several matters of detail to which, in conclusion, I am directed to invite your attention, and as to the disposal of which I am to request your opinion. The amount of restraint to be placed on the Senapati, and the allowance to be made for his maintenance; the allowances for the Maharaja and those brothers who will stay with him; and the place of His Highness's future residence. You should also report whether the younger brothers, Dolaroi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh, who began the disturbances on the 21st September last, ought to be sent away from Manipur or may be permitted to remain, and whether the three brothers who are now in Calcutta with the Maharaja will voluntarily stay with him, or whether it will be necessary to keep them in British India as political detenus.

No. 36 ($\frac{\text{Secret}}{\text{External}}$), dated Fort William, the 4th March 1891.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, the papers specified in the accompanying list regarding recent affairs in Manipur.

2. The first telegraphic information which we received on the 22nd September 1890 of disturbances having broken out at Manipur was totally unexpected; and the news of the Maharaja's abdication and departure followed almost immediately. It was subsequently reported to us by the Chief Commissioner that the Maharaja desired to be permitted to return to his State.

3. We have enquired fully into all the circumstances, and we have had the advantage of discussing the steps which it is desirable to take with the Chief Commissioner, who has lately visited Calcutta. We are satisfied that the disturbances which led to the downfall of the Maharajà arose entirely from personal quarrels within his own family circle, and that they were aggravated owing to His Highness's deplorable weakness of character. Neither popular feeling nor the ambition of rival parties in the State had any place in the matter, and in arriving at the decision which will be found expressed in the letter from our Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, which forms the last enclosure to this despatch, we have been guided by a consideration of what in our opinion is best for the State and people of Manipur. We should for obvious reasons have preferred to replace the Maharaja in authority, but to do so would only lead to the repeated interference of the British power in supporting a ruler who is incapable of standing alone, and who entirely lacks the decision of character required to enable him to make use of any aid which might be offered to him.

List of Enclosures in Despatch No. 36 (Secret / External), dated the 4th March 1891, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Serial No.	Number and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.	Subject.
1	Telegram, dated the 22nd September 1890.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Repeats telegrams from the Political Agent, Manipur, reporting an attack by the Maharaja's brotners on the palace, and communicates the instructions sent to the Political Agent.
2	No. 1994-E., dated the 22nd September 1890.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	With reference to the above, approves of his instructions and action.
3	Telegram, dated the 24th September 1890.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Refers to the foregoing telegram, and repeats a telegram from the Political Agent, Manipur, stating that the Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of the Jubraj and goes to Brindabun as a *fakir*. Adds that the Political Agent has been told that the Jubraj may be acknowledged as Regent pending sanction of Government, and that a full report of all the circumstances should be submitted.
4	No. 4209-P., dated the 9th October 1890, and enclosures.	From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Refers to previous telegraphic correspondence on the subject of the recent disturbances at Manipur, which resulted in the abdication of the Maharaja, and forwards, with remarks, copy of papers relating to the affairs.
5	No. 5210-P., dated the 31st December 1890, and enclosures.	From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Forwards, with remarks and suggestions, a report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.
6	No. 203-E., dated the 24th January 1891.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Acknowledges receipt of the foregoing, and communicates the opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers submitted.
7	Dated the 9th February 1891.	From the Maharaja of Manipur.	Communicates further particulars connected with his case, and asks for an interview with the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Foreign Secretary in order to discuss matters.
8	Dated the 9th February 1891.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	With reference to letter No. 203-E. of the 24th January 1891, offers remarks regarding the restoration of the Maharaja to power.
9	Dated the 19th February 1891.	From the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Gives his opinion on the settlement of the Manipur case and on the question of the administration of Manipur.
10	No. 360-E., dated the 21st February 1891.	To the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Communicates the decision arrived at by the Government of India on the Maharaja's case.

Telegram, dated the 18th March 1891.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Camp Kairong,

To—The Foreign Secretary, Calcutta,

Your No. 360-E. of the 21st ultimo. Expect to reach Manipur on Sunday with the escort described in my demi-official letter of the 22nd idem. Have communicated with the Political Agent through Lieutenant Gurdon, whom I send on in advance. Your paragraph 4. I propose requiring Regent and the Darbar to meet me on arrival; announce decision of Government; arrest Senapati, and inform him that length of his exile and return depend on his conduct and the tranquillity of the country; and order the Maharaja to place a gun with the escort during my stay. To prevent any disturbance, the Senapati comes away with me on the 25th. Officer Commanding concurs in this. India, not Assam, should be the place of his detention, the cost of which will be 50 rupees. Paragraph 7. Conditions:—*Site*, three hundred troops, and acceptance by the Maharaja of the advice of the Political Agent. Paragraph 8. Maharaja's residence Brindaban and allowance one hundred rupees. Pucca Sena must not return to Manipur, and his detention will cost 40 rupees. The younger brothers may remain in Manipur. If no reply reaches me by Saturday, I will act as above.

Telegram, No. 545-E., dated the 19th March 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Calcutta,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Camp.

No. 545 E. Your telegram 18th. Subject to reconsideration, if necessary, of the amount of Maharaja's allowance, proposals are approved.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1891.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—Maharaja SURA CHANDRA SINGH of Manipur.

I informed Your Highness in my letter of the 2nd instant that the decision of the Government of India regarding your claim to be reinstated would shortly be made known to you.

It is now my duty to tell Your Highness that, after a full and careful enquiry into the conditions and causes which contributed to recent developments in Manipur, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it will be to the advantage of the State and the people to allow the present administration to continue undisturbed, and to recognise the Jubraj as your successor in the Chiefship. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has accordingly to-day made known this decision in Manipur. At the same time those who have been the direct cause of the disturbances will be suitably punished.

I am sorry to be the medium of conveying this disappointing intelligence, but I am sure Your Highness will understand that this step has been taken solely in the interest of the future welfare of the Manipur State and its people.

I am directed to add that Your Highness will be further addressed hereafter regarding your allowances and place of residence.

Telegram, No. 650-E, dated the 6th April 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,

To—GENERAL GRAHAM, Myingyan.

The Adjutant-General has informed you that you will have political as well as military authority during expedition to Manipur. Viceroy wishes me to inform you that McCabe, who is now in Silchar, has been appointed Chief Political Officer. He will enter Manipur with force from Silchar, and will join as soon as he can safely do so. Please help him. When he has

joined you, he will be under your orders. McCabe is an officer specially qualified to give advice, and you will no doubt attach due importance to his views. It is understood that you have received orders to advance as far as Thobal, or some point about same distance from Manipur, and that you will at this stage endeavour to obtain release of prisoners before precipitating a collision which might imperil their safety. I am to issue following general instructions for your guidance in political matters:—First, if Manipur Darbar try to stop your advance short of Thobal by threat of injury to prisoners, you should reply pointing out uselessness of resistance, warning Manipuris that if any harm is done to our officers none of those concerned must expect any mercy at our hands, and refusing to discontinue your advance. If Darbar try to make conditions about release of prisoners, you are authorized to promise immunity from punishment with death or transportation beyond seas to any persons to whom you may consider it desirable to give such a pledge, provided they have not been guilty of actual murder. You should not, if possible, promise anything else of importance without reference to Government of India. Government should on no account be committed without sanction to any pledge regarding future political arrangements in Manipur. If you are in telegraphic communication with India, you will refer all such points to this office. If not, you must use your own discretion regarding best means of obtaining release of prisoners, but in any case let Darbar understand that Government of India are very unlikely to grant any terms whatever beyond guarantee already authorized. You are authorized to incur such expenditure on account of rewards for assistance, or for information, or for other secret service as you may consider desirable. Setting aside release of prisoners, your object is to re-assert political supremacy of British Government and enforce unconditional submission of Darbar. McCabe and Collett will be informed of these instructions.

Telegram, No. 708-E., dated the 13th April 1891.

From—The Foreign Secretary, Simla,

To—GENERAL GRAHAM, Tamu.

My telegram 6th. Under altered circumstances, I am directed to send you following further instructions. Please acknowledge receipt:

First.—When, or if possible before, you cross the frontier, you should issue proclamation stating that as the representative of the British Government and its troops have been opposed by the armed forces of the Manipur State, that State has become guilty of open rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. You should say that the authority of the Regent Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh is therefore declared to be at an end, and that until the further pleasure of the British Government is known, you will exercise supreme authority throughout the State.

Second.—You should warn the people against resisting your advance; and should inform them that you are going to Manipur to take possession of the capital, and to punish as they deserve all who have acted as leaders or instigators of the revolt, or who have been concerned in the treacherous murder of British subjects.

Third.—You will understand, however, that you are not to inflict the penalty of death upon persons other than those guilty of murder or abetment of murder, or of having acted as leaders or instigators of revolt. Indiscriminate punishment of the rank and file would be neither humane nor politic.

Fourth.—Your objects should be, after relieving Grant and Presgrave, to take Manipur, to re-establish order, and, if possible, to capture the Regent and others in authority. No terms should be offered to them, and, if they make overtures, you should refuse to treat on any basis but that of unconditional surrender. Do not hold out any promise or hope of their lives being spared.

Fifth.—When Manipur is in your possession, you should disarm troops and city people, and disperse all armed gatherings, and issue a proclamation notifying that all persons thereafter found bearing arms without license in Manipur,

or within such limits as you may think proper to prescribe, will be punishable with death.

Sixth.—Also you are as soon as possible to institute an investigation into causes and circumstances of outbreak, including preparations made beforehand.

Seventh.—You will adopt the following procedure for the punishment of offenders. Any persons suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of acting as instigators or leaders of revolt, should be placed on their trial before McCabe or Soppitt, to each of whom is hereby delegated the power of passing capital sentences subject to confirmation by you.

Eighth.—If the Regent or any other member of the ruling family falls into your hands and is suspected of murder or abetment of murder, or of having acted as a leader or instigator of revolt, he should be tried by a Court consisting of three officers, including at least one Political Officer. Their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

Ninth.—The punishment of convicted offenders should be public and striking, but it should be completed as soon as possible.

Tenth.—Besides punishment inflicted upon individuals, it is right that some penalty should be imposed upon the Manipur people generally, they being generally responsible for the late outrage. The Government of India has this subject under its consideration, and you will perhaps be able to suggest some suitable measure. In order at once to impress upon the people of Manipur the gravity of the offence which the State has committed, the Palace buildings, or a portion of them, might possibly be demolished. You might also obtain some portion of the supplies your force will require by the levy of a fine in kind. But remember that it is not desirable to drive the Manipur people into further resistance, or to make them more difficult to deal with hereafter. Let any penalty imposed be just and deliberate, and take care that when punishment is being inflicted, the strictest discipline is maintained. If the Palace buildings are demolished, take care that any sacred objects are as far as possible respected.

Eleventh.—You should bear in mind that throughout these instructions the expression "Manipur people" is not intended to refer merely to the inhabitants of the Manipur valley, but also to the inhabitants of the adjoining hill tracts acknowledging the supremacy of Manipur.

Twelvth.—You should endeavour to ascertain what has been done with the bodies of our murdered officers and other British subjects, and should see that they are treated with all possible respect. Also you should reserve such relics as you may think likely to be valued by friends of the dead.

Telegram No. 954 E., dated the 11th May 1891.

From—The Viceroy, Simla,

To—The Secretary of State, London.

Foreign. Following is correct summary of events Manipur as far as we have been able to ascertain from most recent accounts:

Quinton left Calcutta 21st February, taking with him our letter No. 360-E. of same day, which contained his instructions. He was directed to visit Manipur and make known the decision of the Government of India regarding recent disturbances. Decision was that Regent should be recognized as Maharaja, and that Senapati, who had revolted against the former Maharaja, should be removed from State. Quinton was to take sufficient troops to enforce our orders.

On 7th March Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur with 400 men. The number of the escort was fixed after careful consultation between Quinton and General Officer Commanding in Assam. Record of consultation shows that possibility of resistance on part of Senapati was fully understood by Quinton from beginning, and explained to Collett and Skene. Quinton also pointed out that Senapati had some guns. A force of 500 Gurkhas in Manipur, supported by 200 *en route* from Silchar, was, however, considered ample to overawe malcontents. Papers show that Quinton himself would have been content with even smaller force.

Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, was sent on in advance to see Grimwood, Political Agent in Manipur, and obtain his opinion on the situation. Gurdon reached Manipur 15th. He informed Grimwood of intention to deport

Senapati; asked Grimwood best way to arrest him without affording opportunity for forcible resistance. Grimwood replied that Senapati personally would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession of Senapati without giving him opportunity of forcibly resisting

Gurdon asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapati. Grimwood replied that he could not.

Gurdon rejoined Quinton on 18th at Kairong, four marches from Manipur.

On same day Quinton telegraphed to Foreign Secretary as already reported, and on 19th, not 21st, Foreign Secretary answered approving his proposals.

The word "Darbar" in Quinton's telegram of 18th means Court or *entourage*.

On 21st Grimwood came out to meet Quinton at Sengmai, one march from Manipur. Presumably Quinton then explained his views fully to Grimwood.

Four miles from Manipur, on the 22nd, Quinton was met by Senapati, who had with him two regiments. Streets of Manipur were lined by Manipuri troops to number of about 500.

Outside the fort Quinton was received by Regent. Quinton then said Darbar would be held in Residency at 12 o'clock.

When time came Regent appeared at Residency gate, but guard-of-honour had been late in falling in, and Grimwood asked Regent to wait a little. After few minutes Regent came on to Residency steps. Then it became known that Senapati had not come, and he was sent for. He refused to come on score of illness, and Quinton declined to hold Darbar unless he appeared. After two hours Regent went away. During afternoon Grimwood went to Palace to confer with Ministers, and after conference another Darbar was fixed for 9 A.M. on 23rd. When time came no one appeared. Grimwood then paid second visit to Palace, but without result. Senapati would not attend Then Quinton wrote letter to Regent stating that, unless Senapati were surrendered, he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this letter about 2 P.M. on 23rd, and informed Regent that he would not be recognized as Maharaja unless he gave up Senapati; but Regent was afraid to do so, and mission failed. Then Quinton consulted with Skene and Grimwood, and resolved to arrest Senapati next morning. You know what followed.

You may repudiate in strongest language idea that Government of India intended to sanction treachery towards Senapati, and we believe that Quinton was incapable of carrying out instructions in a treacherous manner.

Imputation of treachery arises from misconception of Senapati's position and that of Manipur State.

State is subordinate to Government of India, and Senapati must have known that his conduct in conspiring against Maharaja, who had been recognised by us, rendered him liable to punishment. There was no question of alluring him to Darbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Darbar. According to Gurdon, Grimwood did not believe that he ever left Palace to do so on morning of 22nd. If he did not, he apparently expected arrest.

Until Gurdon's telegram of 7th May reached us, we had not received specific information that, if Senapati refused to submit quietly, Quinton intended to have him arrested at Darbar after announcement of our orders; but we have no doubt Quinton considered open arrest in Darbar in case of such refusal would be most straightforward and safest procedure. Knowing Senapati's character, Quinton probably felt that only chance of depriving him of opportunity of fomenting disturbance was to effect his deportation as promptly as possible.

As a matter of fact, when Senapati failed to comply with Quinton's orders and letter of warning was sent to Regent, Senapati evaded arrest and prepared resistance which led to massacre. This result shows correctness of Quinton's prevision. Had arrest taken place at Darbar as intended, Quinton would not have lost his life.

Antecedents of Senapati should not be overlooked. Grimwood described him as a desperate man who would not be taken alive. In 1881 he was banished and made an outcast for brutally ill-treating some Manipuris, and in 1888 we advised Maharaja to remove him from State for similar offence. His cruelties were notorious.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B – As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 26th April 1890.			Week ending 25th April 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
1 May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,83,215	644	1,526	10,95,607	718	36,05,526	636	38,12,105	699	2,06,579	...
1 ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,918	174	57	10,686	187	41,366	195	47,571	234	6,205	...
1 ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	88,184	136	712	1,26,470	178	3,61,714	150	4,28,390	169	66,676	...
1 April 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 20,067	53	(*e*) 30,341	59	10,274	...
1 May 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*f*)	501	75,753	151	831	1,53,769	185	2,94,749	158	5,38,136	181	2,43,387	...
1 ditto	Indian Midland (*g*)	752	78,067	104	752	1,22,037	162	2,94,083	105	3,73,234	139	79,151	...
1 April 1891	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,86,449	231	1,672	4,26,000	255	14,39,874	232	15,52,857	260	1,12,983	...
1 ditto	Southern Marátha	979	85,558	87	1,064	1,19,204	112	3,27,866	90	3,85,430	103	57,564	...
1 ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	17,786	60	296	25,834	87	68,848	63	86,969	82	18,121	...
	South Indian (*h*)	737	1,13,548	154	901	1,54,401	171	4,22,638	154	5,28,237	164	1,05,599	...
	TOTAL	7,169	18,38,478	256	7,811	22,34,008	286	68,76,731	253	77,83,270	273	9,06,539	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
1 May 1891	North-Western (*i*)	2,399	4,74,060	198	2,305	5,32,629	223	20,56,804	231	21,24,832	249	68,028	...
1 ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,65,003	238	692	2,31,397	334	6,33,742	247	8,81,291	357	2,47,549	...
1 April 1891	Eastern Bengal	747	1,73,971	233	777	1,92,430	248	6,38,102	230	8,05,403	290	1,67,211	...
1 ditto	Bengal Central (*j*)	125	11,538	92	125	15,360	123	44,596	96	54,836	123	10,240	...
1 ditto	Nalháti	27	1,718	64	27	1,530	57	6,930	69	4,942	51	...	1,988
1 ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	217	31	8	333	42	018	32	1,332	46	514	...
1 ditto	Jorhát	30	777	26	25	943	38	2,559	23	3,256	36	697	...
	Burma (*k*)	553	1,32,650	240	556	1,37,256	247	4,42,999	216	4,43,632	223	633	...
	TOTAL	4,580	9,60,814	210	4,605	11,11,878	241	38,26,640	225	43,19,524	263	4,92,884	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
1 April 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	1,492	9,88,462	663	1,492	13,60,241	912	37,72,687	681	45,52,772	854	7,79,585	...
1 May 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,97,241	862	461	3,38,000	733	14,27,358	834	11,86,429	721	...	2,40,929
1 April 1891	Madras	840	1,78,832	213	840	1,85,576	221	6,24,476	200	6,40,287	213	15,811	...
	TOTAL	2,793	15,64,535	560	2,793	18,83,817	674	58,24,521	561	63,78,988	639	5,54,467	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	14,542	43,63,827	300	15,209	52,29,703	344	1,65,27,892	303	1,84,81,782	336	19,53,890	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,59,895	128	77,62,348	141	8,02,453	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,67,997	175	1,07,19,434	195	11,51,437	...
	Assisted Companies.												
1 May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	22,003	136	...	...	86,286	149	86,286	...
1 ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,877	267	22	6,096	277	30,541	374	31,190	397	649	...
1 April 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 24,110	133	(*e*)21,774	126	...	2,336
1 ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*m*) 17,979	134	(*n*)14,581	93	...	3,398
	TOTAL	22	5,877	267	184	28,099	153	72,630	117	1,53,831	131	81,201	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
1 April 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	51,916	147	354	49,936	141	1,96,617	150	1,76,039	139	...	20,578
1 May 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,746	80	72	7,120	99	21,818	100	17,881	70	...	3,937
1 ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,389	51	68	4,600	68	5,326	53	15,129	62	9,803	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	2,010	155	...	...	4,931	106	4,931	...
	TOTAL	440	58,051	132	507	63,666	126	2,23,761	137	2,13,980	118	...	9,781
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
1 May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,228	187	27,177	68	69,636	182	42,759	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
1 May 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,345	67	188	9,200	49	34,002	74	32,614	54	...	1,388
1 ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	52,843	159	334	41,470	124	1,89,172	153	1,42,923	120	...	46,249
	Morvi	94	8,627	92	94	8,005	85	26,876	77	25,431	76	...	1,445
	TOTAL	580	69,815	127	616	58,675	95	2,50,050	122	2,00,968	64	...	49,082

(*a*) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st to 10th April 1889.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st to 18th April 1890.
(*f*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*i*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*j*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*k*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.
(*l*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890.
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st to 11th April 1891.

A, the 15th May, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	14 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	16 5	10 12	12 1	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 0	14 15	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 8	9 9	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 9	10 12	11 1	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 0	37 9	56 6	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 10	12 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	17 12	9 4	8 14	60 0	65 0	14 7	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 10	22 11	25 6	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	22 6
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 6	17 11	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*																								
Cachar	8 0	10 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0 0
Brahmaputra—					6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 6	7 6
Goálpára	16 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar																										
Bengal—																										

| | | |

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pra (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 11	15 12	23 8	23 1	10 7	10 8	13 9	13 10	...	18 14	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	23 8	23 1	19 2	...	18 2	15 12	168 0	147 0	10 7	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 1 to 15 2	12 6 to 15 4	21 3	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 12	18 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 8	20 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	11 0	11 8	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 12	15 7	25 4	20 3	13 4	13 4	15 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	16 6	20 3	20 3	17 11	13 14	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 8
Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	13 0	22 8	24 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	14 2	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Chumparun	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 8	14 0	9 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 8	18 8	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 7	12 3	17 5½	17 14	9 8	9 12	15 11½	12 7	15 11½	15 7	14 14½	14 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 5½	17 14	17 1	17 5½	18 7	15 3	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	19 5	19 5	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	20 10	25 12	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	16 12	16 1	17 6	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	12 4	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 4	...	...	16 0	12 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	12 9	12 6	18 0	17 6	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	19 4	15 12	105 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 0	21 0	19 0	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	15 8	12 12	20 4	19 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	16 8	15 12	19 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 6	18 6	18 6	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12
Jalaun	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	14 8	15 0	21 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	19 0	18 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	11 5½	19 8	16 0	5 12	5 8	11 0	11 0	19 8	16 4½	19 0	18 8	16 10	15 0	14 8	12 0	17 12	16 6½	18 8	16 11	20 0	18 7	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	10 8	19 8	19 0	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 12	18 8	17 0	17 12	15 8	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 0	11 4	19 4	17 4	4 8	4 8	9 4	8 0	17 8	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 12	13 0	22 12	24 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 8	...	21 4	12 8	12 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 10	14 13	26 8	23 5	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	20 10	20 13	21 0	21 0	12 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 10
Jhánsi	16 5	14 0	23 3½	18 12½	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	21 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5½	18 15	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	...	17 0	14 12	14 8	110 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	11 8	21 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8
Aligarh	14 0	12 8	23 8	22 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	16 8	13 4	23 0	20 12	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	16 12	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 8	13 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 4	20 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	14 4	...	18 0	17 0	16 12	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	16 10	16 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 12	...	18 8	10 5	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	14 6	20 10	20 10	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	14 6	18 0	7 4	9 0	18 14	15 12	16 3	16 3	19 12	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 6
Basti	15 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	28 0½	28 0½	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 4	...	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	16 0	...	17 0	14 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	16 0	14 0	21 4	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	12 8	18 8	16 4	18 0	16 4	21 4	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 0
Bareilly	15 10	13 12	31 4	19 0	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	15 10	14 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4

| Districts. | | |

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cojanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Ferozepore	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	253 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	11 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	11 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	130 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	11 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	*	*	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	11 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	110 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	†	†	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 4
Kángra	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	*	*	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	*	†	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	88 0	13 2	13 8
Hazára	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	18 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	20 0	22 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	41 0
Kohát	10 0	15 0	...	23 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	20 0	26 0	15 0	19 0	†	†	‡	‡	10 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	120 0	124 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	16 0	19 0	26 0	32 0	..	...	11 0	13 0	25 0	28 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	++++	++++	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	++++	++++	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	35 0	34 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	+++	+++	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	190 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	++++	++++	...	...	15 0	14 0	++++	++++	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 5	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 11	12 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 4	10 12	15 2	17 10	8 0	7 13	10 0	8 6	18 2	18 0	26 10	28 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	7 12	9 8	160 0	155 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	10 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	8 8	9 0	12 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 0	10 8	10 12	8 0	...	71 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																																
Konkan—																																
Karwar	12	0	12	0	...	...	6	8	6	8	10	6	11	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	22	0	11	0	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	12	8	12	8	213	5½	213	5½	12	0	12	0
Ratnágiri	11	2	11	14	...	...	10	0	11	6	12	13	13	7	18	3	18	3	14	11	15	15	18	13	22	5	...	...	...	14	0	15	6	...	...	13	10	13	10	120	0	135	0	12	15	12	15
Colába (Alibág)	9	6	8	2	...	...	7	6	7	6	11	3	12	0	...		12	5	15	0	...		...		...		..		...	12	9	11	10	...	...	9	10	7	4	83	0	110	0	15	0	11	5
Bombay	10	1	10	0	15	3	15	5	6	11	6	14	11	0	11	5	17	3	17	0	15	6	15	6	15	0	15	7	15	7	14	12	14	13	18	1	17	9	10	1	9	8	67	3	67	3	11	3	11	3
Tánna (Salsette)	10	5½	10	5½	...	...	6	15	6	15	8	9	8	9	...		...		15	0	15	0	16	13½	16	13½	...		...	13	4	13	4	...	...	10	5½	10	5½	80	0	80	0	12	5	12	5
Deccan—																																														
Dhárwár (Hubli)	18	2	18	2	...	...	10	7	10	7	11	10	11	10	25	6	25	6	23	1	23	1	31	0	31	0	...	...	...	14	4	14	4	...	...	28	2	28	2	80	0	80	0	10	5	10	5
Belgaum	15	8	16	0	36	0	38	0	10	0	10	8	11	0	11	8	21	8	21	0	21	0	21	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	27	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	76	6	76	0	14	6	14	0
Satara	13	6	13	6	14	2	14	2	8	14	8	14	10	0	10	0	18	10	18	10	18	2	18	2	18	11	18	11	19	6	19	6	18	3	18	3	20	6	20	6	15	2	15	2	120	0	120	0	13	2	13	2
Sholápur	17	6	17	6	...	...	10	12	10	12	11	5	11	5	27	12	27	12	24	6	25	5	...		...		...		...			20	0	19	9	...	...	19	1	18	10	71	0	71	0	11	4	11	4
Bijápur	17	4	17	8	...	...	7	6	7	6	11	4	11	4	28	0	28	0	26	4	26	4	...		...		16	11	16	11	16	14	16	14	...	...	15	10	15	10	80	0	80	0	10	15	10	15
Poona (City)	12	10	12	10	13	4	13	4	9	13	9	13	11	0	11	0	21	12	21	12	16	2	16	2	16	6	16	6	...		...	16	2	16	2	...	...	18	0	18	0	67	7	67	7	12	4	12	4
Khandesh—																																														
Ahmadnagar	14	7	14	7	...	...	7	6	7	6	9	1	9	1	24	14	24	14	20	10	20	10	...		...		...		...			19	5	19	5	...	...	27	5	27	5	100	0	100	0	13	0	13	0
Násik	15	13	17	4	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	0	12	0	...		...		20	2	20	2	23	12	23	12	...		...			18	11	20	2	...	...	17	4	17	4	128	0	128	0	15	0	15	0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14	0	14	0	...	...	7	4	7	4	9	6	9	6	26	15	26	15	19	14	19	14	...		...		...		...			13	0	13	0	...	...	20	10	20	10	166	0	166	0	11	6	11	6
Guserat—																																														
Surat	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	...		...		6	0	6	0	12	0	13	0	...	...	16	0	15	0	100	0	100	0	13	0	13	0
Broach	13	0	12	0	..		...		8	8	8	0	10	8	11	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	...		...		...		...	13	0	13	0	...	...	20	0	18	0	90	0	90	0	13	0	13	0
Kaira	17	7	17	7	26	0	26	0	7	4	7	4	14	0	14	0	...		..		18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	...		...	14	7	14	7	23	12	23	12	23	0	23	0	128	0	128	0	13	4	13	4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9	2	9	2	10	13½	10	13½	6	4½	6	4½	9	2	9	2	16	9	16	9	16	9	16	9	18	4½	18	4½	...		...	13	2	13	2	...	...	13	2	15	2	80	0	80	0	10	3½	10	3½
Ahmadabad (Daskrohi)	13	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	8	0	6	8	11	0	10	0	18	0	20	0	18	0	17	0	...		..		...		...	15	0	15	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	80	0	80	0	13	8	13	8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10	0	10	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	8	7	8	7	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	24	7	24	7	...		...	14	6	14	6	23	5	23	5	10	5	10	5	160	0	160	0	12	2	12	2
Deesa Cantonment	13	8	12	7	...		...		6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	21	8	21	8	...		...		...		...	13	8	13	8	...	...	13	0	13	0	145	0	145	0	13	0	13	0
Kattywar—																																														
Rájkot	14	0	14	6	...	...	6	0	6	0	7	8	7	8	19	0	19	0	17	0	17	0	...		...		...		...			12	8	12	8	...	...	8	0	8	0	80	0	80	0	40	0	40	0
Central Provinces—																																														
Western—																																														
Nimár	14	4	14	4	...	...	6	12	6	12	13	1	13	1	24	13	24	13	..		..		...		...		...		...	15	2	15	2	...	...	14	4	14	4	120	0	120	0	11	6	11	6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13	0	13	0	...	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	26	5	27	0	...		...		17	0	17	0	15	2	14	8	...	...	13	14	14	8	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	0
Hoshangabad	13	0	14	0	...	...	8	1	8	0	9	1	9	0	18	5	18	0	..		..		...		...		...		...	19	0	19	0	...	...	13	0	13	0	140	0	140	0	9	8	9	8
Betúl	14	6	14	14	...	...	...		...		10	1	10	1	19	3	19	3	...		...		...		...		...		...	18	12	18	12	...	...	13	1	13	1	320	0	320	0	8	8	8	8
Chhindwára	16	14	16	14	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	7	11	7	20	9	20	9	...		...		...		...		...		...	19	9	19	0	...	...	13	2	12	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	9	2
Nágpur	15	0	15	0	...	...	11	4	11	4	12	8	12	8	25	0	23	12	...		...		...		...		...		...	18	12	16	4	...	...	17	8	17	8	120	0	120	0	9	13	9	13
Wardha	17	2	20	0	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	7	11	7	26	11	26	11	...		...		...		...		...		...	18	7	17	2	...	...	24	0	24	0	123	0	120	0	10	11	10	11
Central—																																														
Narsinghpur	13	8	13	8	...	...	10	15	10	15	12	10	12	10	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	20	6	19	12	...	...	13	10	13	10	120	0	120	0	9	2	9	2
Saugor	13	6	13	6	...	...	9	12	9	12	10	13	10	13	14	5	17	12	...		...		...		...		...		...	18	12	18	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	160	0	170	0	8	15	8	15
Damoh	17	2	18	4	...	...	11	12	11	12	12	13	13	11	...		*		...		...		...		...		...		...	20	0	20	0	...	...	18	0	18	0	160	0	170	0	8	15	8	15
Jubbulpore	13	12	14	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	15	4	16	0	17	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	17	0	17	0	...	...	20	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	9	8	9	8
Mandla	18	0	17	8	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	20	8	19	4	...	...	13	8	13	8	120	0	130	0	9	4	9	4
Seoni	16	9	16	9	...	...	9	12	9	12	14	15	14	15	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	32	0	27	8	...	...	16	0	16	0	200	0	200	0	8	0	9	0
Bálághát	18	6	18	6	...	...	13	2	13	2	17	14	17	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	19	8	19	8	...	...	16	9	16	9	190	0	190	0	9	2	9	2
Bhandára	17	8	17	8	...	...	...		10	0	15	0	13	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	25	3	20	6	...	...	17	8	17	8	136	0	136	0	9	0	9	0
Chánda	17	10	17	10	...	...	...		...		12	13	12	13	23	10	23	10	...		...		...		...		...		...	20	0	17	8	...	...	15	0	15	0	200	0	205	0	9	0	9	0
																														19	3	15	8	...	...	17	13	17	13	320	0	320	0	10	8	10	0
Eastern—																																														
Biláspur	22	7	19	14	...	...	13	8	13	8	26	3	20	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	24	6	20	2	...	...	25	7	17	8	80	0	100	0	8	0	8	0
Raipur	17	8	17	8	...	...	12	9	13	11	17	10	18	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	15	15	19	2	...	...	17	0	19	6	100	0	100	0	10	15	10	6
Sambalpur	19	4	19	4	...	...	14	0	14	0	21	14	21	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	16	8	16	8	...	...	14	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0
Berar—																																														
Buldána	18	6	18	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	25	0	25	0	...		...		...		...	20	0	20	0	...	...	14	0	14	0	200	0	200	0	10	0	10	0
Básim	17	5	17	0	...	...	8	0	8	5	11	8	11	10	21	5	28	0	21	0	21	0	...		...		...		...	20	0	18	5	...	...	17	5	16	0	81	0	81	10	9	12	9	10
Akola	15	0	15	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	24	0	24	0	19	0	19	0	...		...		...		...	16	0	16	0	...	...	24	0	24	0	64	0	64	0	10	8	10	8
Ellichpur	16	0	16	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	27	8	27	8	16	0	16	0	...		...		...		...	15	0	15	0	...	...	26	0	26	0	128	0	128	0	10	12	10	12
Amráoti	15	13	15	10	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	28	0	27	0	16	0	16	8	...		...		...		...	14	10	15	0	...	...	17	3	17	0	93	0	93	5	10	0	10	0
Wún	16	0	15	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	28	0	28	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	16	0	16	0	...	...	32	0	32	0	60	0	60	0	10	0	10	0
Nizam's Territories—																																														
Secunderabad	13	3	13	3	...	...	6	12	7	8	11	4	11	4	20	11	20	1	...		...		24	14	25	14	...		...	17	12	17	12	...	...	23	14	23	0	130	0	130	0	9	4	9	4
Bolárum	14	0	14	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	1	10	8	21	0	21	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	18	10	18	11	...	...	...		...		116	14	116	14	9	5	9	5
Chadarghat	11	8	11	4	...	...	7	4	7	0	11	8	12	0	19	8	20	0	19	4	19	0	...		...		...		...	17	8	18	0	...	...	...		...		120	0	120	0	...		9	5½

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 14	12 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	10 11	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	20 0	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	17 11	17 11	16 13	16 13	16 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	12 0	11 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 3	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	15 6	14 6	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 14	12 6	32 8	31 6	26 5	27 5	29 2	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	26 13	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddápah	13 3	12 14	...	...	9 8	10 5	11 3	11 10	24 8	24 2	21 0	*	28 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	25 0	25 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	11 10	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	29 3	27 11	31 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	10 13	...	...	14 6	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 10	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	12 10	13 13	13 3	19 0	21 2	*	*	29 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 2	10 10	10 10	11 2	20 10	20 10	18 13	19 11	19 3	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 10	11 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	19 6	18 11	17 3	17 3	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	12 2	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 3	11 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	18 3	18 3	25 2	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	10 14	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 8	12 0	*	*	*	*	21 13	20 5	22 11	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	10 14	11 14	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 0	12 11	18 3	18 3	19 2	19 2	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	119 2	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	26 0	28 0	17 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	102 0	102 0	8 12	10 0
Bangalore	11 10	11 8	11 1	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	8 8	21 6	19 0	...	...	27 6	25 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	15 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 12	11 8	14 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	18 0	22 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	9 0
Kadur	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 8	9 7	12 10	11 9	31 8	27 5	...	...	31 8	31 8	...	...	12 10	15 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1890.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	17,368	19,843	...	2,475	0·2	...	...	1·6	2·8	1·3	7·9	7·7	2·4	3·5	...	0·7	13·3	14·8
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	50,959	64,575	...	13,616	...	0·1	...	1·0	1·2	0·1	4·6	1·8	2·7	0·8	...	0·2	8·5	4·0
Ditto (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Given above.		18,948	34,746	...	15,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given above.			...		...	...
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	196,288*	212,999†	...	16,711	...	0·1	...	0·6	0·2	0·8	2·0	1·1	2·9	3·5	...	...	5·1	6·1
Ditto (Sidhnai Canal)	Given above.		61,657‡	63,143§	...	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given above.			...		...	...
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	132,750	146,962	...	14,212	0·2	0·4	...	0·3	...	0·1	2·6	0·8	1·3	2·9	...	...	4·1	4·5
Dera Gházi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	154,525‖	153,154	1,371	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·5	...	0·2	0·5	...	0·9	0·3	...	...	1·6	1·1
Shahpur	3,045,618	610,836	12,045	9,092	2,953	...	0·7	0·2	0·3	0·4	1·8	0·7	1·1	1·0	2·4	4·6	...	0·6	6·3	7·5
Total Inundation Canals	17,520,219	4,338,268	644,540	704,514	4,324	64,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Acrea irrigated in 1889	704,514
„ „ 1890	644,540
Net decrease	59,974

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	28,482
† Ditto ditto	25,458
‡ Ditto ditto	7,899
§ Ditto ditto	10,542

‖ Includes 84 acres irrigated by waste water.

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATON OPERATION OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	10	70	7	1.648	41	3,860	29	33	5,698
Rice	,173	4,932	210	12,187	1,111	28,222	28,270	33	80,138
Cotton	1,326	10,021	5,140	41,945	4,061	33,878	34,430	7,782	138,583
Indigo	...	2	...	28,430	340	23,457	12,146	...	64,375
Maize	1,464	2,396	1,463	475	578	11	...	11	6,398
Jowár and Bájra	11	548	1,055	64,355	24,336	31,213	56 942	781	179,241
Others	9 384	32,990	11,073	47,248*	31,190†	12,109	22,708	3,405	170,107
TOTAL KHARIF, 1890	17,368	50,959	18,948	196,288	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540
TOTAL KHARIF, 1889	19,843	64,575	34,746	212,999	63,143	146,962	153,154	9,092	704,514

	Acres.
* Includes area dried up	28,482
† Ditto ditto	7,899

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1890 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sobág and Pára Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	80	7	1,648	41	3,860	29	33	5,698
Rice	10,105	210	12,187	1,111	28,222	28,270	33	80,138
Cotton	11,347	5,140	41,945	4,061	33,878	34,430	7,782	138,583
Indigo	2	...	28,430	340	23,457	12,146	...	64,375
Maize	3,860	1,463	475	578	11	...	11	6,398
Jowár and Bájra	559	1,055	64,355	24,336	31,213	56,942	781	179,241
Others	42,374	11,073	*47,248	†31,190	12,109	22,708	3,405	170,107
Total Kharif, 1890	68,327	18,948	196,288	61,657	132,750	154,525	12,045	644,540
Total Kharif, 1889	84,418	34,746	212,919	63,143	146,962	153,154	9,092	704,514

* Includes area dried up . . . *Acres.* 28,482
† Ditto ditto . . . 7,899

LAHORE:
The 30th April, 1891.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 16th, 1891.

The unsettled conditions which have characterised the weather over India during the past two weeks have continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The distribution of pressure, though exhibiting considerable local irregularity, has throughout the week presented more or less the same general characteristics. Thus pressure has been high over Tenasserim and the south-east of the Bay on all days; relatively high on the Konkan Coast on all days; and relatively high in Assam on most days. The positions of the low pressure areas were somewhat more variable than those of the high pressure areas. On the 10th the area of lowest readings overlay parts of the North-West and Central Provinces and West Bengal; on the 11th the region represented by Gya and Allahabad; on the 12th the Punjab; on the 13th Cawnpore; on the 14th the Punjab and North-West Provinces; on the 15th the Gangetic plain; and on the 16th also the Gangetic plain. Except on the 12th, when the depression over the Punjab was well defined, the low pressure area has been in general a large diffused depression, having comparatively little effect on the winds and weather in its neighbourhood. On the occasion of the one exception, there was a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds shown over North-Western India, and rain fell over a large part of the north-west. A fairly steady and continuous north-westerly current has prevailed during the week down the West Coast and a westerly current across Lower Burma, while an abnormal northerly current has blown on some days across the Punjab and Rajputana; but otherwise the wind circulation over the Indian region has been fairly normal. The wind direction has been southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal; south-easterly to easterly in Assam, North Bengal, and along the foot of the hills; north-westerly over the Gangetic plain; and westerly over the Central parts of the country.

The hot winds down the Gangetic plain and over the central parts of the country have blown strongly, and both at the head of the Bay and on the West Coast the force of the wind has been strong to a gale.

Thunder and dust storms have prevailed in almost all parts of the country during the week. In North-East India rain has fallen daily, while in other parts of India the showers and local storms have been scattered, and have occurred at intervals. On the 10th rain was general over Bengal, and a few scattered showers were reported from Burma and the Indian Peninsula; on the 11th rain was general in Lower Bengal, and was light and scattered elsewhere. The chart of the 12th showed that rain had extended again to North Bengal, and had commenced at Quetta and Lahore. On the 13th rain was general along the hills in the north-west, but in other parts of India the fall was mainly in local and scattered showers. By the 14th rain had practically ceased in the north-west, while it had become general and rather heavy again in the north-east. On the 15th and 16th the rainfall was very scattered and generally slight.

Temperature.—The temperature of the past week has varied considerably in different parts of the Indian region. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature has been from 2° to 7° below the normal, while in Burma the mean has been from $2\frac{1}{2}$° to $4\frac{1}{2}$° above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·7	+2·9	+4·0	+3·3	+2·7	+2·9	+4·6	+3·4
Bengal	+1·2	−0·8	+0·5	−0·2	−0·2	−0·4	+1·5	+0·2
North-West Provinces . .	+0·9	−0·2	−0·1	+1·0	−1·2	+0·6	+3·1	+0·6
Punjab	−7·3	−3·9	−1·5	−6·6	−5·3	−1·9	−1·6	−4·0
Bombay	+0·8	+1·1	+1·7	+2·2	+2·2	+0·3	+0·6	+1·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	+1·3	−0·3	−1·2	+0·6	+1·1	+2·7	−0·5	+0·5
Guzerat and Central India .	−0·5	+0·6	−0·1	+0·5	+0·3	+0·4	−0·9	0
Sind and Rajputana . .	−2·8	−2·3	−3·7	−0·7	−0·6	−1·8	−4·4	−2·3
Madras	+1·1	+1·4	+1·0	+1·3	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+1·3
Mean for whole India .	−0·2	−0·2	+0·1	+0·2	0	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1

The above figures show, 1st, that on the average of the whole of India the mean temperature of each day and of the whole week has varied very little from the normal average; 2nd, that on the mean of the week the weather of the Punjab has been 4° and Sind and Rajputana 2½° cooler than usual while in all the other Provinces it has been hotter, the excess ranging from ½° in the Central and North-West Provinces to 3½° in Burma. The weather in Burma has been very sultry and hot, and the mean of the day temperatures has exceeded the normal by—

4½° on the 10th.
4 „ „ 11th.
5 „ „ 12th.
6 „ „ 13th.
4 „ „ 14th.
4½ „ „ 15th.
5½ „ „ 16th.

This excess resulted in the maximum temperatures over Burma considerably exceeding 100° generally.

The maximum temperature throughout the Indian region on each day was as follows:

On the 10th 109·9° at Allahabad.
„ 11th 109·8° „ Amraoti.
„ 12th 109·4° „ Deesa.
„ 13th 109·4° „ Deesa.
„ 14th 109·8° „ Nagpur.
„ 15th 110·8° „ Nagpur.
„ 16th 110·4° „ Allahabad.

The above figures show that there occurred a very slight increase of heat, as determined by the highest recorded temperature, during the week, and that the region of greatest lay fairly steadily over the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and Guzerat.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain has been described above. The concluding table shows that rain has occurred in all the divisions of the Indian region, except Lower Burma, Behar (South), the North-West Provinces (East), Oudh, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (Central and South). Of the forty divisions in which rain has fallen, however, eight had less than one-tenth of an inch as the average rain of the division, so that the central and submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the hill districts of the Punjab, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces, Sind, and

Madras (Central) should for practical purposes be added to the number of divisions which have received no rain. The heaviest average rainfall ($3\frac{3}{4}$ inches) was reported from Assam (Surma), followed by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in East Bengal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in North Bengal, and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, and Coorg. In most parts of India the week's fall has been deficient. In East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, in the west of the North-West Provinces, in the south and west of the Punjab, in Coorg, the Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces (Central), Sind, Rajputana (East), and Hyderabad (South) the rainfall has been more than the average, but, except in Bengal, any excess has been only moderate or small. In Burma the deficiency has been large. In Arakan it amounts to 5 inches; in Tenasserim and Lower Burma to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in Central Burma to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the south of the Peninsula the deficiency is also considerable.

The concluding column of the table shows little change beyond a fairly general decrease in the percentage variations where the seasonal rain is excessive, and a fairly general increase where the seasonal rain is defective.

The principal deficiency is in Burma, Assam, Khandeish, Guzerat and Kattiawar, and the East Coast.

The record of maximum falls shows several large amounts, more particularly over North-Eastern India. The following are the amounts exceeding 4 inches in Bengal and Assam and exceeding 2 inches elsewhere:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	2·40
East Bengal	Noakhali	Fenny	5·79
	Tipperah	Sudder	6·58
	Dacca	Munshiganj	4·76
Assam	Sylhet	South Sylhet	6·75
	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	4·81
	Kamrup	Palasbari	4·49
Bengal (Delta)	Nuddea	Ranaghat	4·07
Ditto (Central)	Rajshahye	Nattore	4·27
Ditto (North)	Rangpur	Sudder	4·71
	Cooch Behar	Sudder	5·02
North-West Provinces (West)	Meerut	Ghaziabad	2·13
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	2·25
	South Kanara	Barilwal	2·15
Coorg	Coorg	Sudder	2·70
Deccan	Dharwar	Sudder	3·43
	Belgaum	Chikodi	2·11
	Kolhapur	Sudder	2·43
	Satara	Shirall	3·20
East Coast	Ganjam	Russeekonda	2·48

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 16TH, 1891.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 16TH, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·95	3·80	— 2·85	1·57	10·90	— 86
	Lower Burma	0	2·59	— 2·59	0	5·89	— 100
	Central Burma	0·39	2·06	— 1·67	0·62	4·39	— 86
	Upper Burma	0·17	?	?	0·84	?	?
	Arakan	0·95	5·87	— 4·92	7·00	11·19	— 37
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2·88	1·62	+ 1·26	11·05	12·49	— 12
	Assam (Surma)	3·78	5·09	— 1·31	19·49	36·52	— 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·53	2·74	— 1·21	13·58	18·37	— 26
	Deltaic Bengal	1·51	0·98	+ 0·53	8·06	7·97	+ 1
	Central Bengal	1·03	0·82	+ 0·81	7·34	5·17	+ 42
	North Bengal	2·60	1·95	+ 0·65	8·65	10·33	— 16
	Orissa	0·42	0·69	— 0·27	5·24	4·30	+ 22
	Chota Nagpur	0·56	0·52	+ 0·04	5·88	2·89	+ 103
	Behar (South)	0	0·29	— 0·29	2·43	1·39	+ 75
	Do. (North)	0·88	0·54	+ 0·34	3·49	2·91	+ 20
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·96	0·70	+ 37
	Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·51	0·80	+ 76
	Do. (North)	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·01	1·18	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	1·54	0·64	+ 141
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·32	0·09	+ 0·23	1·66	0·73	+ 128
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·04	0·29	— 0·25	2·29	2·03	+ 13
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·12	+ 0·03	2·35	1·00	+ 135
	Do. (Central)	0·13	0·15	— 0·02	2·26	1·06	+ 113
	Do. (Submontane)	0·10	0·29	— 0·19	2·59	2·04	+ 27
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·05	0·67	— 0·62	4·55	6·00	— 24
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·23	0	4·49	3·73	+ 20
	Do. (West)	0·22	0·09	+ 0·13	1·79	1·33	+ 35
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·63	2·29	— 1·66	8·07	6·35	+ 27
	Madras (South Central)	0·17	1·06	— 0·89	3·64	4·58	— 21
	Coorg	1·42	1·30	+ 0·12	7·84	5·30	+ 48
	Mysore	0·62	?	?	3·54	?	?
	Konkan	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	0·88	0·55	+ 60
	Bombay Deccan	0·74	0·29	+ 0·45	2·43	1·60	+ 52
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	0·08	0·57	— 88
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·08	0·06	+ 0·02	0·68	0·67	+ 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0·04	0·04	0	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	Ditto (Central)	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	1·46	1·02	+ 43
	Ditto (East)	0·20	0·21	— 0·01	5·37	1·67	+ 222
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·09	— 56
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·11	0·29	— 62
	Sind	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	0·82	0·45	+ 82
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·20	0·35	— 43
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·33	0·17	+ 0·16	1·34	0·52	+ 157
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·15	0·42	— 65
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·26	1·11	— 0·85	3·15	3·18	— 1
	Ditto (a)	0·40	?	?	3·95	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·53	0·26	+ 0·27	1·93	1·86	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	0·06	0·44	— 0·38	0·91	1·90	— 52
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·63	1·18	— 47
	Ditto (South)	0	0·67	— 0·67	0·40	3·08	— 87
	Madras (South)	0·19	0·57	— 0·38	5·17	4·95	+ 4

SIMLA, *21st May, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Rainfall fair in parts of Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, South Canara, Malabar, and the agency tract in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; slight in Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem; no rain elsewhere. Distress beginning to be felt in the southern taluks of Malabar. Numbers on relief works increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Godavari, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, but rising in Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem, and nearly stationary in others. 6,671 coolies employed on works in Chingleput, 3,986 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,244 in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, 1,537 in Tinnevelly, 313 in Coimbatore, and 89 in the Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah. Number fed in kitchens—184, including 75 children, in four taluks in Chingleput; 718, including 560 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 345, including 249 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain has fallen over the greater part of Sind, Deccan, and Carnatic. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Sholapur. Ploughing operations progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Rain has fallen generally, accompanied by local storms. Ploughing well advanced and early sowings in full progress. In North and East Bengal sowings of autumn rice and jute nearly completed and young plants coming up well. Sowing of winter rice progressing in some districts in Behar. Cultivation for autumn crops begun, but more rain wanted, especially in the south. Sugarcane, indigo, cotton, and millets doing well. Spring rice almost harvested, and a full average outturn generally obtained. The mango crop has been further injured by storms, and will be deficient. Prices stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Light rain has fallen in a few districts. Irrigation of summer crops and sugarcane continues. Locusts are reported from the Lucknow, Banda, Bareilly, and Meerut districts, but apparently did no damage. Supplies are sufficient. Prices have risen in Allahabad, but are stationary or falling elsewhere. Brisk export is reported from Meerut and also from Jhansi and Moradabad.

The cold weather harvest of 1889-90 was poor; stocks became exhausted and prices rose. The *kharif* of 1890 partially failed in many districts, causing a further rise in prices. In the absence of cheap grain of any sort, food was imported from the Punjab. The late *rabi* crop promised well, but owing to rain, frost, and hail was on the whole below the average.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices falling in six districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over; threshing in progress; ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops going on. Rain is wanted in Hissar. The outturn of *rabi* crops is reported in some districts as good and in others below the average. The prospects of standing crops are said to be fair. Locusts have appeared in Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Peshawar districts.

The crops are being damaged by the young ones in all the districts named above, except Ferozepore. They have also deposited eggs in parts of Lahore, where steps have been taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy, with light showers of rain, which are favourable to the preparation of the land for monsoon sowings. Water scarce in parts of Nimar district. Fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crops continues. Outturn poor in Katha and Lower Chindwin. Water still scarce in parts of Meiktila. Price of paddy remains unchanged, except at Rangoon, where it has slightly fallen, and at Toungoo, Mandalay, and Bhamo, where it has slightly risen.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for winter paddy and planting of sugarcane in progress. State and prospects of other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Crops in good condition, except in parts of Kolar. Want of rain is much felt in the Bangalore, Mysore, and Kolar districts. Outturn of crops harvested favourable. No change in prices.

Rainfall over two inches in Coorg during the week. Ploughing for the rice crop commenced. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Some rain in Basim and Wun during the week. Land under preparation for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in five taluks; water deficient in the Murtazapur, Wun, Darwah, and Kilapur taluks. Prices stationary.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week injured *tabi* crops to some extent. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand and Western Malwa. Agricultural stock fair. Prices high in Western Malwa. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Slight rain in six States and at Ajmere. Harvests below average generally. Cattle dying for want of fodder in Todgurh, and in poor condition at Kishengurh and Bikanir; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in Deoli and in both the districts of Ajmere. Prices fluctuating. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; about 6,768 persons on relief works.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Slight and partial rain at Katmandu. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Wheat is being harvested.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	12	7	19	41·28 women per 100 men.	12	7	19
From 2 to 10 years	19	21	40		19	21	40
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	38	11	49		38	11	49
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	215	90	305		215	90	305
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	28	15	43		28	15	43
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	312	144	456		312	144	456

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	47	20	67	47	20	67
North-Western Provinces	125	83	208	125	83	208
Oudh	120	33	153	120	33	153
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	15	8	23	15	8	23
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	2	...	2	2	...	2
Grand Total	312	144	456	312	144	456

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	52	17	69	52	17	69
Agriculturists	101	45	146	101	45	146
Artisans	25	9	34	25	9	34
Low castes	79	39	118	79	39	118
Musulmans	55	34	89	55	34	89
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	312	144	456	312	144	456

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	257	110	367
2. Musulmans	55	34	89
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	312	144	456

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 3rd May 1890.			Week ending 2nd May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	To decr 18
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9th May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	9,35,072	613	1,526	11,05,128	724	45,40,598	631	49,17,233	705	3,76,635	
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,885	173	57	10,543	185	51,251	191	58,114	223	6,863	
2nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,01,190	156	712	1,22,020	171	4,62,904	151	5,50,410	170	87,506	
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	8,794	62	199	11,417	57	37,908	57	52,165	57	14,257	
9th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	546	67,841	124	831	1,84,210	222	3,62,590	141	7,22,346	190	3,59,756	
9th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	74,813	99	752	1,24,938	166	3,68,896	104	4,98,172	145	1,29,276	
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,87,941	232	1,672	4,23,000	253	18,27,814	232	19,75,857	259	1,48,043	
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta	979	91,129	93	1,073	1,12,665	105	4,18,995	91	4,92,396	102	73,401	
2nd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	18,688	63	296	25,976	88	87,536	63	1,13,035	84	25,499	
2nd ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,30,827	178	901	1,48,305	165	5,53,465	159	6,78,728	165	1,25,263	
	Total	7,355	18,26,180	248	8,019	22,68,402	283	87,11,937	251	1,00,58,456	275	13,46,499	
	State Lines worked by the State.												
9th May 1891	North-Western (*f*)	2,399	4,36,693	182	2,395	4,60,161	192	24,93,407	221	25,84,993	236	91,496	
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,53,205	221	692	2,10,127	304	7,86,947	241	10,91,418	345	3,04,471	
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,90,461	255	777	2,20,360	284	8,28,653	235	10,25,763	289	1,97,110	
9th ditto	Bengal Central (*g*)	125	12,658	101	125	15,420	123	57,254	97	70,256	123	13,002	
2nd ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,756	65	27	1,660	61	8,686	68	6,602	53	...	
2nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	224	32	8	318	40	1,042	34	1,650	50	608	
2nd ditto	Jorhát	30	1,096	37	25	817	32	3,655	26	4,073	32	418	
2nd ditto	Burma (*h*)	553	1,11,617	202	556	1,15,640	208	5,54,616	213	5,59,414	220	4,798	
	Total	4,580	9,07,710	198	4,605	10,24,503	222	47,34,350	219	53,44,169	254	6,09,819	
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
2nd May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	1,492	10,15,930	681	1,492	14,40,110	965	47,88,617	681	60,03,306	880	12,14,689	
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,79,906	824	461	3,55,000	770	18,07,264	832	15,41,429	732	...	2,6
2nd ditto	Madras	840	1,69,985	202	840	1,61,656	192	7,94,461	201	8,01,943	209	7,482	
	Total	2,793	15,65,821	561	2,793	19,56,766	701	73,90,342	561	83,46,678	654	9,56,336	
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,728	42,99,711	292	15,417	52,49,671	341	2,08,36,649	300	2,37,49,303	337	29,12,654	
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,87,595	126	99,74,707	142	11,87,112	
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,49,054	174	1,37,74,596	195	17,25,542	
	Assisted Companies.												
9th May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	16,975	104	...	...	1,03,211	139	1,03,211	
9th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,324	286	22	6,202	282	36,865	355	37,392	372	527	
2nd ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,068	120	67	6,237	93	39,849	126	37,148	121	...	
25th April 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*j*)	...	(*k*) 37,734	130	(*l*) 33,248	119	...	
	Total	89	14,392	162	251	29,364	117	1,14,448	145	2,10,999	140	96,551	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
2nd May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	55,220	156	354	61,754	174	2,51,837	151	2,37,793	147	...	1
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	5,153	87	72	5,430	75	26,973	97	23,511	71	...	
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,196	44	68	3,900	57	6,522	1	19,029	61	12,507	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	...	...	...	13	1,410	108	...	...	6,341	107	6,341	
	Total	440	61,571	140	507	72,494	143	2,85,332	138	2,86,474	124	1,142	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
9th May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	7,317	68	108	20,208	187	34,494	68	90,164	183	55,670	
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
9th May 1891	Jodhpore	124	10,489	85	188	7,450	40	44,491	76	40,064	50	...	4
2nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	50,036	151	334	40,558	121	2,39,208	153	1,83,481	120	...	55
9th ditto	Morvi	94	9,059	96	94	8,352	89	35,935	81	33,783	79	...	2
	Total	550	69,584	127	616	56,360	91	3,19,634	123	2,57,328	91	...	62

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*i*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*j*) Return not received.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st to 25th April 1891.

Simla, *the 22nd May, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1890.

No. 325 R. T., dated Simla, the 5th May 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 0102 R. T., dated the 28th December 1888.
" " " " " 0191 R. T., " " 24th January 1889.
" " " " " 0400 R. T., " " 28th March 1889.
" " " " " 496 R. T., " " 17th September 1889.
" " " " " 0210 R. T., " " 17th February 1890.
" " " " " 194 R. T., " " 30th May 1890.
" " " " " 733 R. T., " " 17th October 1890.
" " " " " 3 R. T., " " 5th January 1891.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 122 (Statistical), dated the 16th April 1891, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the nine months ending the 30th September 1890.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the average of the two corresponding previous periods, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-

way, &c., during the nine months ending 30th September 1890 shows an increase of 303, or 11·71 per cent., with an increase of 1,429·52 miles, or 9·72 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,473,16[illegible] miles, or 3·77 per cent. in the train mileage.

2. The following table exhibits the number of accidents resulting in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and the railways on which they occurred, during the third quarter of 1890, the figures for the first and second quarters of 1890 having already been given in Public Works Department Resolutions No. 733 R. T., dated 17th October 1890, and No. 3 R. T., dated 5th January 1891, respectively :—

Railway.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1890.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Southern Marátha . .	1	...	4	...	2	...	6
Southern Marátha, Mysore section	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cherra-Companyganj . .	1	...	2	...	1	...	3
Total .	...	...	8	..	3	...	11
Average of two corresponding previous periods . .	...	1	19	2	8	3	27

3. On the Southern Marátha Railway, on the 6th September 1890, the driver of a down goods train lost control of his engine and ran through the facing points at Salpa station. Before the train could be backed into the station, an up passenger train arrived and collided, causing the derailment of two wagons of the goods train. Four passengers and the guard and driver of the passenger train were slightly injured.

4. Two passengers were slightly injured on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, on the 13th August 1890. This accident was caused by an up passenger train, which was coming into Bangalore station, colliding with a down passenger train standing at the station, and was due to the points not being properly set for the former train.

5. On the Cherra-Companyganj Railway, on the 28th September 1890, a train from Thariághat ran over an iron bolt which had been firmly inserted, by some person or persons unknown, into the joint between two rails. Eight trucks next to the engine were derailed, and a trollyman and two transport coolies were slightly injured.

6. The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., for the first three quarters of 1890 distri-

buted under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the Returns; it also shows the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.								
			NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. (a)	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	2
2	Collision between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, and engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	36	3	24	27	...	1	...	5	...	6
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	55	5	56	61	...	...	3	6	3	6
4	Collisions between light engines	5	...	11	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	65	15	27	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	284	1	204	205	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	37	2	47	49	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	9	1	3	4	...	4	...	2	...	6
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	1,053	..	1,234	1,234	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	95	1	114	115	(b) 1	(c) 7	1	3	2	10
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	32	...	47	47	...	(b) 1	...	1	...	2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, &c, of engines	57	...	92	92	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	165	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	3	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ „ wheels	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	„ „ axles	65	...	58	58	...	...	1	1	1	1
17	„ „ brake apparatus	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	„ „ couplings	143	1	157	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	„ „ tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts &c.	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures in this column are for the third quarter only; accidents reported to Local Governments, but not so classed in the Returns for the two previous quarters, are, for the purposes of this table, included under the head "Other accidents."

(b) Not a passenger.

(c) Of these, 5 were not passengers.

Serial No.	Classes of accidents.	Average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.								
			NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
20	Broken rails	26	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	93	31	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	21	7	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	122	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	32	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	182	...	151	151	...	3	1	5	1	8
	TOTAL FOR 1890	...	69	2,821	2,890	(*b*) 1	(*d*) 18	7	27	8	45
	Total average of corresponding periods of two previous years.	...	...	...	2,587	7	76	7	27	14	103

(*b*) Not a passenger.

(*d*) Of these, 6 were not passengers.

7. The principal variations occurred under "Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails," 42 against 65; "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 205 against 284; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,234 against 1,053; "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," 92 against 57; "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 250 against 165; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 52 against 21; "Fire in trains," 155 against 122; and "Other accidents," 151 against 182.

8. The decrease under "Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails" was largest on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the number returned by it being 11 against 23.

9. Of the decrease of 79 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 10 were on the North Western Railway, 8 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 11 on the Madras Railway, 12 on the Bengal and North Western Railway and 23 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. On the East India Railway there was an increase of 7 accidents under this head.

10. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Marátha Railway, *viz.*, 187; next to this railway comes the Eastern Bengal State Railway with 124; then the North Western with 116, the South Indian with 114 and the Rajputana-Malwa with 100. As compared with the average of the correspondiag periods of two previous years, there was an increase of 47 accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway, 44 on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, 28 on the Indian Midland Railway, and 33 on the North Western Railway; and a decrease of 34 accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 18 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

11. The increase in the number of accidents classed as "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines" was mainly due to the number of accidents of this de-

scription having increased from 6 to 20 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, from 7 to 16 on the Southern Marátha Railway, and from 8 to 19 on the South Indian Railway. The largest number recorded was on the North Western Railway, *viz.*, 25 out of a total of 92.

12. Of the 250 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 48 occurred on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, 45 on the North Western Railway, 26 on the South Indian Railway, and 23 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the number of accidents of this class increased from 12 to 48, and on the Southern Marátha Railway, Mysore section, from 1 to 12.

13. The number of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" rose from 7 to 27 on the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, and from 5 to 10 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

14. Cases of "Fire in trains" were most numerous on the North Western, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, the numbers being 36, 39 and 33, respectively, out of a total of 155.

15. The decrease in the number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" was principally due to there having been 45 accidents against 71 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

16. The number of "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains," was very large on the North Western Railway, being 18 or about 30 per cent. of the total.

17. Axles failed in 58 instances, of which 38 failures were returned by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone.

18. The number of "Failures of couplings" was the largest on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, *viz.*, 38, though as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of two previous years, there was a decrease of 32 accidents on that line. Next was the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with 26 such cases of failure.

19. The accidents from "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" numbered 40; of this number 16 occurred on the North Western Railway, and 14 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

20. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 33 killed and 99 injured against 27 killed and 101 injured, and those to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, were 113 killed and 354 injured against 127 killed and 434 injured. (For details *vide* Abstract No. 2).

21. The total number of casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, suicides, &c., was 347 killed and 563 injured against 369 killed and 708 injured.

22. In addition to the above, 26 persons are reported to have been killed and 111 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 465 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that with an increase of 1429·52 miles or 9·72 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,473,169 miles or 3·77 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., on Indian Railways shows an increase of 303 or 11·71 as compared with the two corresponding previous periods.

The number of passengers injured by accidents to trains, &c., is 0·151 per million of passengers carried. There were no passengers killed.

The number of passengers killed from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., increased from 27 to 33, and the number injured decreased from 101 to 99.

The accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c, have decreased from 12 killed and 434 injured to 113 killed and 354 injured.

The total number of persons killed and injured from all causes over the whole of the Indian Railway system as compared with the average of the two corresponding previous periods, decreased from 369 and 708 to 347 and 563, or by 5·96 and 20·48 per cent. respectively, against the increases of 9·72 and 3·77 per cent. in the open and train mileages.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. WEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Documents Accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the nine months ending 30th September 1890.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	...	12
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	33	99
Servants :—		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.	7	27
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	113	354
Other Persons :—		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	11	11
Trespassers	122	48
Suicides	47	3
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	14	9
TOTAL	347	563

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																						SER	
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to Trains, &c.														Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.					
				1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.									
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																								
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	1	6	..	5	.	...	2	2	8	11	1	2	12	26	12	26	2	6	1	4	...	...
III	Bengal and North-Western (b)	...	...	...	...	1	2	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	.	...	1	3	1	...
IV	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
V	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
VII	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	11	2	3	3	15	3	15	1	2	2	1	3	...
IX	Southern Marátha	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	8	..	5	...	1	2	4
X	Southern Marátha, Mysore section.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																								
XIII	North-Western (a)	...	..	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	15	1	1	9	19	9	19	1	2	1	2	...	4
XV	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	2
XVI	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
XVIII	Eastern Bengal (c)	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	..	...	1	2	...	4
XX	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII	Cherra-Companyganj	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
XXIII	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	..	...	...	1	1	1
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																								
XXX	Great Indian Peninsula (a)	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	.	8	2	12	2	13	1	8	1	3	..	4
XXXI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (a).	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	4	1	...
XXXII	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
XXXIII	South Indian (d)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	2
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																								
XXXV	Deoghur	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
XXXVIII	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
XXXIX	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XL	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																								
XLV	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	..	1	...	1
XLVI	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES LINES.																								
LI	Jodhpore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
LII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1
LIII	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL — 1890	...	12	2	9	5	19	1	...	2	3	18	52	5	16	33	99	33	111	7	27	10	34	12	32
	TOTAL — Average for corresponding periods of two previous years	5	73	2	7	5	9	2	...	...	2	11	65	7	18	27	101	32	174	7	27	17	38	9	37

(a) Includes branch lines worked.
(b) ,, the Tirhoot State Railway. Formerly the Tirhoot State Railway was numbered as XVII, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway as XXXVII.

No. 2.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon Railways, distinguishing between the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

SERVANTS.

FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.

7. Whilst breaking, uncoupling or shunting wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		Total.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
				2				6		2	1			1			1			1	2	6	4	30	17	54	19	60	3	1	25	6	17	1	2	3	47	11	78	97	I.
								1														1	1	6	3	7	3			2	1	1				3	1	10	4	IV.
				1				1		5		1										2	3	1	5	8	6	10			2	2	2		1		5		11	14	V.
	1							2						2								3	1	3	8	22	9	24	1	2	10	4	1			12	6	24	45	VII.
								2						2								2		3	4	14	4	19		1	3	3			1	3	5	7	32	IX.
																								1		2		2											5	X.
						1	1	1		2				2			1	1				1	3	2	4	10	25	11	27			17	7	6	1	2		25	8	45	54	XIII.
				1										2				1				4	1	9	10	9	11	1		1	1	6		2	1	10	2	19	17	XV.
																										1		1								2		2		2	1	XVI.
						1		1		2										1		2		9	7	30	7	30	2	4	20	9				22	13	32	46	XVIII.
																																								XX.
																																								XXI.
																												1											3	XXII.
		1								1				1		1										3	8	3	8			1	2	1		1	1	3	3	6	14	XXIV.
	1		1			1		12		19	1	1		2			6			7		18	16	85	17	93	2		10	4	5				17	4	86	110	XXX.
						1		2		1				1						3			6	14	6	14	1	1	8	2	2				11	3	12	18	XXXI.
		3	2	6				2		2		1		2						1		2	3	5	8	38	8	38		1	2	2	3		1	1	6	4	15	47	XXXII.
				3				2						3								1		3	22	3	22	1	1	2	1			3	1	6	3	9	29	XXXIII.
																																								XXXV.
																										1		1								1		1	2	XXXVI.
																														1			1			1	1	1	1	XXXVIII.
																		1						3		3					1					1			4	XXXIX.
																																								XL.
										1								1				1		2	4	2	4			3						3		5	5	XLV.
																																								XLVI.
																														1						1		1		LI.
						1				1												1		3	5	3	5			1						1		4	5	LII.
																																								LIII.
2	1	4	4	12	5	1		28	37	3	3		11	3	3	2	2	1	10	2	14	4	34	20	75	113	354	120	381	11	11	122	48	47	3	14	9	194	71	347	563	
5		10	8	20	4	6		27	25	2	6	1	14	5	5	4	3	3	16	3	26	4	26	23	120	127	434	134	461	10	9	142	53	34	3	17	8	203	73	369	708	

(c) Includes the Bengal Central Railway. (d) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. (e) Includes the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.

B

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

	I.—EAST INDIAN. (a)									III.—BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN. (b)									IV.—BENGAL-NAGPUR.									V.—INDIAN MIDLAND.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	4	4	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...		..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	1	2	1	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	142	143	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	103	109	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	110	112	...	...	1	2	1	2

(a) Includes branch lines worked.

(b) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Formerly the Tirhoot State Railway was numbered as XXII and the Bengal and North Western Railway as XXXVII.

(a) Includes branch lines worked. (b) Including the Indian State Railways. Formerly the Nizam's State Railway.

APPENDIX No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued*.

	VII.—Rajputana-Malwa. (a)								IX.—Southern Maratha.								X.—Southern Maratha, Mysore section.								XIII.—North-Western. (a)							
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.				Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.				Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	*	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		*	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passsenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	16	16	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	11	11	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	38	38	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
																												20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	273	275	...	(b)2	1	2	1	4	8	298	306	...	(c)8	...	5	...	13	1	94	95	...	2	...	...	...	2	24	316	340	...	...	1	2	1	2

(a) Includes branch lines worked. (b) Not passengers. (c) Of these, one was not a passenger, but a cartman. * The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

B 2

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XV.—OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.										XVI.—LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SERAMAU.										XVIII.—EASTERN BENGAL. (a)										XX.—NALHATI.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	19	19	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15	15	(b) 1	(b) 3	...	...	1	3		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	88	90	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	277	278	(b) 1	(b) 3	...	...	1	3		...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued*.

	XXI.—WARDHA COAL.									XXII.—CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	...	1	...	3

	XXIII.—JORHAT.									XXIV.—BURMA.								
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	65	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 8.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued*.

	XXX.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (a)									XXXI.—BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA. (a)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	56	56	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	164	166	...	1	1	8	1	9	1	93	94	...	...	...	...	...	...

	XXXII.—MADRAS.									XXXIII.—SOUTH INDIAN. (b)									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	164	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	225	227	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number.	XXXV.—Dhoorun.						XXXVI.—Darjeeling-Himalayan.						XXXVIII.—Rohilkhand-Kumaon (a).						XXXIX.—Dehra-Sahiya.					
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	9	92	101	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*continued.*

	XL.—THATÓN-DUTINZAIK.										XLV.—THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE.										XLVI.—THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Ot er accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	120	123	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, &c.—*concluded*.

	LI.—JODHPORE.									LII.—BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGARH-PORBANDAR.										LIII.—MÓRVI.									
	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.			Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open f Traffic in INDIA, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1890, distinguishi the different CLASSES of Accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILW SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each Class of Accident.

		TOTAL.								
		Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total Classes	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	
1.	Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	* 2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	24	27	...	1	...	5	...	
3.	Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	56	61	...	...	3	6	3	
4.	Collisions between light engines	...	11	11	...	..	...	...	...	
5.	Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	15	27	42	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	204	205	...	...	..	1	...	
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	47	49	...	..	...	2	...	
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	3	4	...	4	...	2	...	
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1,234	1,234	...	...	1	...	1	
	...to over obstructions on the line	1	114	115	(a) 1	(b) 7	1	3	2	1
10.	D... through gates at level-crossings	...	47	47	...	(a) 1	...	1	...	
11.	Ditto ...g of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12.	The bursti... of tubes, &c., of engines	...	92	92	...	...	...	1	...	
12 (a).	Ditto ...chinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	
13.	The failure of ma...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	
14.	Ditto of tyres	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	58	58	...	...	1	1	1	
16.	Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	1	157	158	...	...	...	...	...	
18.	Ditto of couplings ...ducts, culverts,									
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, via... &c.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	
20.	Broken rails	31	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	7	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	
23.	Fire in trains									
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	40	40	...	...	..	...	...	
			151	151	...	3	1	5	1	
25.	Other accidents	...								
	TOTAL ALL CLASSES	69	2,821	2,890	(a) 1	(c) 18	7	27	8	

Mean mileage worked	16,138¾
Number of servants employed	166,846
Train-mileage of all descriptions	40,500,765
Number of passengers carried	79,652,352
Passenger-mileage	3,509,356,510
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,510
Number of passengers carried	4,935
Passenger-mileage	217,419
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	*Nil.*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·151
Killed per million of passenger-miles	*Nil.*
Injured per ditto ditto	0·003

(a) Not passenger.
(b) Of these, five were not passengers.
(c) Of these, six were not passengers.
* The figures shown in this column are for the 3rd quarter only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 23rd, 1891.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the burst of monsoon conditions which occurred over Southern India. In Northern India conditions have been practically the same as those reported during the past two weeks. Thunderstorms giving almost daily rain have occurred over Upper Burma, Assam, and Bengal, while North-Western India has been disturbed by the passage of a small depression which appeared over Upper Sind and passed eastward or east-north-eastward across the Punjab between the 18th and 20th, and by a second depression which appeared over the Central Punjab on the 21st, and increased somewhat without much movement on the 22nd. The first of these disturbances gave only slight rain. A slight thunderstorm prevailed at Simla and Mussoorie after noon on the 17th; on the 18th rain fell at Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, and Murree; and on the 19th at the hill stations. On the 21st, with the exception of duststorms in Northern Rajputana, the weather was fine throughout North-Western India, but on the 22nd, when the second disturbance deepened, a complete cyclonic circulation was established over North-Western India, and rain fell in Sind, Guzerat, Rajputana, and along the line of the hills in the Punjab. This rainfall continued on and near the hills during the 23rd. In North-Eastern India, as already remarked, the rainfall was of daily occurrence. On the 17th it was confined to Assam and Bengal proper, but was very general and rather heavy over that region. On the 18th it was confined to Assam and East Bengal, but was heavy in that region. On the 20th rain had extended to all parts of Bengal again as well as to parts of Burma, while on the 20th the rainfall area had again decreased, though the fall was heavy in North Bengal. During the 21st and 22nd the only important change was the extension of rain to Lower Burma, where rain had not been experienced for some weeks. On the 23rd rain was general throughout North-Eastern India. In Southern India the rain has been more or less connected with a small storm which apparently was formed over the extreme south of the Peninsula, and drifted slowly up the Coromandel Coast. On the 17th nearly 6 inches of rain fell at Colombo, but only slight showers in Malabar. On the 18th moderate rain fell at Colombo and slight showers over the south of the Peninsula, while the depression was shown near Negapatam. The chart of the 19th showed little change, but on the 20th the depression had deepened considerably, and heavy rain had fallen at Colombo and Cochin. On the 21st the storm had commenced to drift northward, and the rain was heavier on the Malabar Coast. On the 22nd and 23rd the storm continued to move northward, and rain fell over the whole of Southern India; but on the 24th the influence of the storm had ceased to be felt, and apparently the monsoon current had again retreated, as rain practically ceased.

Temperature.—Notwithstanding the generally unsettled weather which has prevailed and the large extent of the rainfall area, the general temperature throughout India has exceeded the normal, the mean excess for the whole of India and for the whole week being 1·1°. In Bengal, where the weather has been rainy throughout, the mean temperature of each day of the week has been low for the time of year, the greatest decrease being on the 20th, when it amounted to nearly 4°. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the last day of the week was $2\frac{1}{2}$° cooler than usual; in Guzerat and Central India the 17th, in Sind and Rajputana the 17th and 22nd, and in Madras the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd were also days of deficient temperature; but Bengal was the only Province which on the mean of the week exhibited any deficiency.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+5·0	+5·5	+6·7	+5·6	+5·4	+4·0	+4·2	+5·2
Bengal	—0·7	—0·1	—2·0	—3·8	—3·5	—2·1	—3·7	—2·3
North-West Provinces . .	+0·7	+1·6	+1·0	+2·6	+1·4	+1·3	—2·1	+0·9
Punjab	+1·7	+2·3	+4·1	+3·6	+1·4	+0·4	—2·7	+1·5
Bombay	+1·1	+1·1	+1·6	+2·2	+1·8	+1·0	+0·4	+1·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	+0·2	+0·3	+1·4	+3·2	+1·6	+2·2	+2·6	+1·6
Guzerat and Central India .	—0·6	+0·8	+0·3	+2·4	+1·8	+1·5	+0·4	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	—3·6	+1·7	+2·3	+1·7	+0·9	—0·9	0	+0·3
Madras	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+0·8	—1·3	—2·5	—1·6	0
Mean for whole India .	+0·6	+1·6	+1·9	+2·0	+1·1	+0·5	—0·3	+1·1

The above figures show that, compared with the average, Burma was the hottest part of the Indian region, the average excess of each day varying between 4° and 6°. The hottest day throughout India was the 20th, when there was a mean excess of 2°. The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On the 17th 109·3° at Jacobabad.
„ 18th 114·7° „ ditto.
„ 19th 117·6° „ ditto.
„ 20th 113·7° „ ditto.
„ 21st 112·7° „ ditto.
„ 22nd 112·7° „ ditto.
„ 23rd 112·8° „ Nagpur.

For the first six days of the week the hottest district in the Indian region was thus Upper Sind, but at the close of the week it was suddenly transferred to the Central Provinces. The highest maximum of the week was reported on the 19th.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall area of the present week has been very extensive. The only divisions in India where there has been absolutely no rain are Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and the East Coast (Central); and though to these must be added the following divisions, *viz.*, North-West Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (South, Central, and West), the Central Provinces (West and Central), and Central India (East), where the average rainfall of the week has been less than one-tenth of an inch, the return shows that the greater part of India has received fairly good rain. Bengal and Assam were the seat of the steadiest and heaviest rainfall. Assam (Surma) received 9 inches, East Bengal 6 inches, Assam (Brahmaputra) and North Bengal nearly 4 inches, and Deltaic Bengal $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In the south of the Peninsula the rainfall was also fairly heavy. Malabar received $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the southern divisions of Madras and Coorg about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lower Burma received rain for the first time since the 1st of March, but the fall over the whole of Burma was comparatively slight. The third column of the concluding table shows where the week's rainfall was heavier and where lighter than usual. The regions of excess comprised the whole of the Assam and Bengal divisions, except Orissa and Behar (South), the east and submontane parts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab, the south-west and south of the Peninsula, the east of the Central Provinces, and the west of Rajputana and Sind. All the other divisions had deficient rains. The greatest deficiency was in Tenasserim; the greatest excess in Assam (Surma).

The final column of the table shows the state of the rainfall from the 1st of March to date. There has been a more or less considerable excess over nearly the whole of Bengal and Northern India, over the Central Provinces, and over the south-west and extreme south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere there has been a fairly general deficiency; but, except in Burma, Khandeish, Guzerat, Kattiawar, and the East Coast, the deficiency has not been large.

The maximum falls in North-East India have again been large. The following are the most noticeable falls over India:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
East Bengal	Noakhally	Sudder	8·69
	Tipperah	Do.	13·15
	Dacca	Naraingan j	8·75
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	20·03
	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	10·47
	Dibrugarh	Sadiya	8·03
Bengal (Deltaic)	Jessore	Magurah	7·86
Ditto (North)	Rungpur	Ulypur	11·22
Oudh	Lucknow	Sudder	4·15
Malabar	Calicut	Cochin	8·60
	Travancore	Quilon	13·75
East Coast	Tanjore	Nidamagalam	5·50
	Trichinopoly	Operambulur	3·17
	Madura	Dindigul	4·40

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23RD, 1891.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 23RD, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·32	6·30	— 5·98	1·89	13·57	— 86
	Lower Burma	0·60	3·31	— 2·71	0·60	9·20	— 93
	Central Burma	0·15	2·14	— 1·99	0·76	6·53	— 88
	Upper Burma	0·25	?	?	1·09	?	?
	Arakan	1·49	2·44	— 0·95	8·49	13·63	— 38
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	6·17	2·08	+ 4·09	17·22	14·57	+ 18
	Assam (Surma)	9·19	4·24	+ 4·95	28·69	40·77	— 30
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·84	2·41	+ 1·43	17·42	20·78	— 16
	Deltaic Bengal	2·75	1·52	+ 1·23	10·81	9·49	+ 14
	Central Bengal	2·41	1·21	+ 1·20	9·75	6·38	+ 53
	North Bengal	3·83	3·37	+ 0·46	12·47	13·70	— 9
	Orissa	0·69	0·99	— 0·30	5·93	5·29	+ 12
	Chota Nagpur	1·10	0·77	+ 0·33	6·98	3·66	+ 91
	Behar (South)	0·30	0·48	— 0·18	2·77	1·85	+ 50
	Do. (North)	1·02	0·63	+ 0·39	4·04	3·30	+ 22
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·12	0·07	+ 0·05	1·08	0·77	+ 40
	Oudh (South)	0·45	0·12	+ 0·33	1·95	0·92	+ 112
	Do. (North)	0·13	0·20	— 0·07	2·14	1·38	+ 55
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·08	0·08	0	1·62	0·72	+ 125
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	1·72	0·83	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·26	0·25	+ 0·01	2·55	2·28	+ 12
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	2·36	1·19	+ 98
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	2·31	1·20	+ 93
	Do. (Submontane)	0·16	0·12	+ 0·04	2·75	2·16	+ 27
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·79	0·75	+ 0·04	5·34	6·75	— 21
	Do. (North-West)	0·28	0·30	— 0·02	4·77	4·03	+ 18
	Do. (West)	0·09	0·15	— 0·06	1·88	1·49	+ 26
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	3·78	3·16	+ 0·62	11·85	10·31	+ 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·59	0·92	+ 0·67	5·23	5·68	— 8
	Coorg	1·48	2·25	— 0·77	9·32	7·55	+ 23
	Mysore	0·75	?	?	4·04	?	?
	Konkan	0·14	0·58	— 0·44	1·02	1·13	— 9
	Bombay Deccan	0·28	0·51	— 0·23	2·71	2·11	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·51	— 0·51	0·08	1·08	— 93
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·68	0·78	— 13
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	1·03	0·76	+ 36
	Ditto (Central)	0·06	0·14	— 0·08	1·52	1·16	+ 31
	Ditto (East)	0·52	0·23	+ 0·29	5·90	1·90	+ 211
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	0·17	— 76
	Kattiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·11	0·37	— 70
	Sind	0·13	0·03	+ 0·10	0·95	0·47	+ 102
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·20	— 0·19	0·21	0·54	— 61
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·16	0·24	— 0·08	1·50	0·77	+ 95
	Rajputana (West)	0·38	0·22	+ 0·16	0·53	0·64	— 17
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·52	0·95	— 0·43	3·67	4·13	— 11
	Ditto (*a*)	1·46	?	?	4·96	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·30	0·30	0	2·22	2·15	+ 3
	Madras (Central)	0·19	0·59	— 0·40	1·10	2·49	— 56
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·63	1·64	— 61
	Ditto (South)	1·41	0·74	+ 0·67	1·81	3·82	— 52
	Madras (South)	1·26	0·40	+ 0·86	6·42	5·35	+ 20

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *28th May, 1891.* *Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rainfall good in Tanjore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; fair in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and parts of Tinnevelly, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam; no rain in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Anantapur; and slight rain in the remaining districts. No improvement in prospects in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices slightly falling in Ganjam and Tanjore; rising in Godavari, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore; and nearly stationary in other districts. Number of coolies employed on works on the last day of the week—165 in Cuddapah, 8,200 in Chingleput, about 5,200 in Wandiwash, and 1,700 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 927 in Tinnevelly, and 335 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—203, including 79 women and 72 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 725, including 116 women and 566 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 458, including 85 women and 336 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rain in parts of the Karnatic, Satara, and Hyderabad. *Jowari* damaged in Shikarpur. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in Karachi and Hyderabad. Preparations for the next season in full progress throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Rain general. Early rice and jute sowing mostly finished, and in some districts sowing of late rice in progress. In Behar cultivation for autumn crops has begun, but more rain is wanted in the south. Sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops are in good condition. Flights of locusts over Purulia and Hazaribagh. No important change in prices since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather cloudy and unsettled, with good falls of rain. In most districts indigo and sugarcane will benefit, but the melon crop has suffered; *sawan* is being cut. Markets are well supplied, and prices are generally stationary. Export continues from Meerut and Moradabad. Locusts are reported from the Ballia, Rai Bareli, Aligarh, and Bareilly districts, but apparently did no damage.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but four districts. Prices rising in one district, falling in six, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Threshing and gathering in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops going on. *Rabi* crops are generally reported excellent. Outturn is said to be good. Locusts appeared in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, and Jullundur. Damage by them is reported from Sialkot, Lahore, Multan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. Efforts are being made for their destruction. Slight damage also caused by hail in Amritsar. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight showers of rain. Heavy rain has fallen in the eastern districts. Land is being prepared for monsoon sowings under favourable conditions. Fodder becoming scarce in places. Water-supply deficient in Nimar. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Reaping of dry-weather crop nearly completed in Meiktila. Ploughing for wet-weather crop has begun. Rainfall in Kyaukse has supplied abundant water to fields dependent on irrigation. Price of paddy remains unchanged, except at Rangoon and Shwegyin, where a slight falling off has taken place, and at Tavoy, Mergui, and Yamethin, where it has risen slightly.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall sufficient. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Tea leaves being plucked.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall more or less throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops generally in good condition. Prospects favourable, except in parts of the Bangalore district, where rain is needed. Prices slightly fallen in the Tumkur district.

Rainfall fair in Coorg during the week. Ploughing for rice continues. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather warm. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti, Ellichpur, Chikhli, and all taluks of the Wun district. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Prices have slightly risen in the Darwha and Kelapur taluks.

The rainfall in Hyderabad during the week slightly damaged the standing *tabi* crops which are now being reaped. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Slight rain in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand. No other changes of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall in most parts of Rajputana during the week. Ploughing operations commenced in some places; harvests below average. Locusts have appeared in Marwar and Ulwar. Cattle dying for want of fodder in the Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishengurh; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States, and failing in Deoli, Kherwara, and in Ajmere and Merwara. Prices steady generally. In Ajmere and Merwara 44,518 acres affected about 6,939 persons on relief works, and gratuitous relief is given to 60 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st May.*—Heavy rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy and fresh. Occasional foggy mornings during the week. Harvesting of the wheat crop and potatoes continues. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of March 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,416	46,746	1,208	665	835	902	11,967	...	...	65,739
Bombay Town	27	7,03,250	...	...	71,621	15,337	21,903	3,34,823	...	2,41,116	727	...	13,91,804
Karachi	...	...	54,283	...	...	15,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,077
Total	27	7,03,250	54,283	3,416	1,18,367	32,339	22,568	3,35,658	902	2,56,083	727	...	15,27,620
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	11,829	1,23,039	12,247	5,437	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,552
Bombay Town	...	3,71,713	...	...	10	278	2,35,107	35,619	...	23,056	46	...	6,65,829
Karachi	...	...	1,28,316	...	...	1,54,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,375
Total	...	3,71,713	1,28,316	11,829	1,23,049	1,66,584	2,40,544	35,619	...	23,056	46	...	11,00,756
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,05,030	72,900	...	13,647	...	...	28,246	...	...	4,19,823
Bombay Town	384	2,33,294	...	...	14,985	...	3,73,643	3,22,334	...	1,41,499	1,40,995	...	12,27,134
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	384	2,33,294	...	3,05,030	87,885	...	3,87,290	3,22,334	...	1,69,745	1,40,995	...	16,46,957
Indigo*—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,063	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162
Total	...	...	...	1,063	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162
GRAND TOTAL	411	13,08,257	1,82,599	3,21,338	3,29,400	1,98,923	6,50,402	6,93,611	902	4,48,884	1,41,768	...	42,76,495

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE;
Simla, the 27th May, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NO. V OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 10th May 1890.			Week ending 9th May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
16th May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,89,821	583	1,526	11,16,438	732	54,30,419	623	60,33,671	710	6,03,252	
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,216	162	57	10,175	179	60,467	186	68,289	215	7,822	
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,07,633	166	712	1,10,580	155	5,70,537	154	6,60,690	167	90,153	
9th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	8,760	62	199	12,253	62	46,668	58	64,661	58	17,993	
16th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	549	84,053	155	831	1,56,871	189	4,47,243	143	8,71,217	190	4,31,974	
16th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	73,970	98	752	1,19,055	158	4,42,866	103	6,21,449	148	1,78,583	
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,55,905	215	1,672	4,50,000	269	21,80,719	229	24,36,480	262	2,49,761	
9th ditto	Southern Mahratta(*e*)	979	97,330	99	1,073	1,14,513	107	5,16,325	92	6,12,394	104	96,069	
9th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	21,805	74	296	28,214	95	1,09,341	65	1,39,724	85	30,383	
9th ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,20,604	164	901	1,39,924	155	6,74,069	160	8,21,282	164	1,47,213	
	TOTAL	7,35[illegible]	17,72,697	241	8,019	22,48,023	282	1,04,84,654	249	1,23,37,857	277	18,53,203	
	State Lines worked by the State.												
16th May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,76,234	199	2,395	5,60,456	234	20,69,731	217	31,45,449	236	1,75,718	
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,61,940	234	692	2,05,195	297	9,47,893	240	12,96,613	336	3,47,720	
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,94,878	201	777	2,05,970	265	10,23,531	240	12,11,733	285	2,08,202	
16th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	12,909	103	125	13,630	109	70,103	98	83,880	120	13,723	
16th ditto	Nanhati	27	1,504	56	27	1,680	62	10,190	66	8,282	55	...	1[illegible]
9th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	225	32	8	285	36	1,267	32	1,935	43	668	
9th ditto	Jorhát	30	860	29	25	975	39	4,515	26	5,048	36	533	
9th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	96,375	174	556	1,11,002	200	6,50,091	206	6,70,110	217	19,719	
	TOTAL	4,580	9,44,031	206	4,605	10,90,193	239	56,79,281	217	64,43,636	251	7,64,375	
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
9th May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	10,74,462	687	1,492	15,14,485	1,015	58,13,070	682	75,24,985	905	17,11,906	
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,63,364	788	461	3,85,000	835	21,70,628	824	19,23,593	749	...	2,47,[illegible]
16th ditto	Madras	840	1,04,322	190	840	1,67,018	199	9,59,383	200	9,59,822	205	439	
	TOTAL	2,793	15,52,748	486	2,793	20,66,503	740	89,43,090	560	1,04,08,400	669	14,65,310	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,728	42,70,376	290	15,417	54,23,719	352	2,51,07,025	298	2,91,89,913	340	40,82,888	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,16,170	126	1,22,59,763	143	16,43,593	
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,90,855	172	1,69,30,150	197	24,39,295	
	Assisted Companies.												
16th May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	17,089	105	...	...	1,20,300	133	1,20,300	
16th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,163	280	22	6,414	291	43,030	342	43,806	357	776	
9th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	7,428	111	67	6,791	101	47,277	123	46,707	125	...	6[illegible]
2nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 48,370	132	(*m*) 41,042	118	...	
	TOTAL	89	13,593	153	251	30,294	121	1,38,677	145	2,52,755	138	1,14,078	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
9th May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	351	49,065	139	354	55,469	156	3,00,902	149	2,03,762	149	...	7[illegible]
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,924	84	72	4,120	57	31,897	95	27,733	69	...	4[illegible]
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	27	963	35	68	4,000	59	7,485	49	23,140	61	15,664	
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	11	(*n*) 939	85	13	1,320	101	(*n*) 939	82	7,662	106	6,723	
	TOTAL	451	55,891	124	507	64,909	128	3,41,223	132	3,51,806	125	10,583	
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
16th May 1891	Rajpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	46,416	75	1,03,380	172	56,964	
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
16th May 1891	Jodhpore	124	8,674	70	188	7,920	42	53,164	75	48,210	49	...	
16th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	46,553	140	334	37,902	113	2,85,760	151	2,21,111	119	...	
16th ditto	Morvi	94	8,644	92	94	9,024	96	44,579	83	42,580	81	...	
	TOTAL	560	63,871	116	616	54,846	89	3,83,503	122	3,11,901	93	...	

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railway.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1891.
(*n*) Receipts from 5th to 10th May 1890.

F. B. HEBBER
Offg. Under-Secy.

SIMLA, *the 28th May, 1891.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1891.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past eight years, and includes, *first*, a statement of the information received from certain district officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *second*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *third*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The following remarks extracted from the report of the Famine Commission explain succinctly and clearly one of the duties of the Meteorological Department, which it is attempted to carry out in this memorandum:

"Within the last few years a very satisfactory system of meteorological observation has been established all over British India, and in our opinion it is of primary importance that it shall be maintained in complete efficiency, and shall so far be strengthened and improved as to ensure the early and punctual supply of information to the Executive Governments and to the officials in all departments concerned with the agriculture of the country or the preparations required to meet famines as to the actual progress of the periodical seasons of rain in all parts of the Provinces for which those Governments or officers are respectively responsible. *So far as it may become possible with the advance of knowledge to form a forecast of the future, such aids should be made use of, though with due caution.*"

The present forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 25 years, so far as its history is available. The forecast has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration

of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, *" be used with due caution."*

It appears to be desirable to repeat the brief preliminary statement given last year in order to explain the theory or the principles upon which the forecast is partly based.

At least five-sixths of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon, and is brought up by humid winds in the lower atmosphere from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The air currents advancing across these two seas into India during this period form the two branches of the monsoon lower air motion or circulation. The current from the Bay of Bengal prevails exclusively in Burma, Bengal and Assam, and the greater portion of Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces. The current from the Arabian Sea obtains wholly in the Peninsula (*i.e.*, the Deccan, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana). During nearly the whole of the south-west monsoon there is a well defined belt of country separating the two areas in which one or other of the currents prevails exclusively, which is characterized by very variable winds and by lower pressure than occurs either to the north or south. This belt is hence meteorologically a trough of low pressure, and usually stretches in a curved line from Orissa to Sind or the South-West Punjab.

It is a feature of great importance, as there is a marked tendency for any cyclonic storms that advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August, and September to run along it and discharge cyclonic rainfall. Its position varies to some extent from year to year, and apparently depends, in part at least, upon the relative strengths of the two currents. Its probable average position during the monsoon is hence one of the factors that has to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of the monsoon rains.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trade winds of the Indian Ocean. During the cold and hot weather months the trade winds usually extend only as far north as the neighbourhood of the Equator. Usually in the last week of May or the first week of June a rapid change occurs, due to the advance of southerly winds (with more or less of westing) from the Equator northwards, which produces an almost complete reversal of the weather conditions in India. The primary cause of this extension of the winds and air movement of the Indian Ocean northward across the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and the land masses of the Indian and Burmese peninsulas is undoubtedly the rapid heating of Central and Northern India in April and May. This cause, however, acts indirectly, and not directly. The air movement does not commence over and near the hot area and extend outwards; nor does it increase gradually in intensity with the increase of temperature during the hot weather months. It is only after hot weather conditions have prevailed for a considerable period in India that the movement commences. It also begins far to the south in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal as a rush of strong winds which advance more or less rapidly northward and eastward according to circumstances.

Previously to the setting in of the south-west monsoon proper very dry hot weather, with cloudless skies, usually much obscured by dust, prevails. The advent of the monsoon gives damp, cloudy weather, with much rain and a moderate and nearly constant temperature. On the West Coast the change is always more or less sudden, and frequently accompanied with very severe thunderstorms, and is usually known as the "burst or setting in of the monsoon." On the Bengal Coast the change is less marked, as the weather is always more or less showery in Bengal and Assam in May.

The motion of the south-west monsoon current is hence a horizontal movement from the Indian Ocean across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal into India and Burma. This vast mass of humid air is impelled northwards by forces due to differences of pressure over the whole tropical region of Southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. It is evident that if there are differences from year to year in the strength of the south-east trades or in the pressure gradients over the sea area to the south of India and Burma due to causes in operation there, they will affect the general strength of the monsoon.

Whether there are such differences from year to year has not been proved in the absence of accurate observations over the sea area, but there are various reasons for believing that they do occur. If this be the case, they form one of the factors which determine the general strength of the monsoon currents.

Again, the conditions in India and Burma before and at the time of the advance of the monsoon differ very largely from one year to another. In one year, for example, little rain may fall in the cold weather, and the hot weather may be prolonged and intense, or may be tempered by frequent series of thunderstorms and dust-storms. In other years excessive rain and snow may have fallen in Upper India and the adjacent mountains, and the cold weather may have been unusually prolonged, and the hot weather conditions necessary to initiate the monsoon may have been feebler than usual, or may have been chiefly exhibited in Burma, North-East India, or Central India. It is evident that these prevailing conditions will modify and determine to some extent at least the extension of the monsoon currents over India at the time of their advance. These conditions must give a certain set to the air currents. Also in virtue of well known laws of air motion or of fluid motion, the currents by their subsequent action and motion will tend during their existence to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existence at their commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence partly based on the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorological conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon it features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence, and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is, however, necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

To sum up: the chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and

is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Snowfall information.—The whole of the information referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May) in the mountain districts bordering Northern India which has been received is given in the following paragraphs:

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(*a*) Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.

The Deputy Commissioner, in a letter dated 25th April, thus describes the weather and snowfall of the past winter in the Suleiman range bordering the Dera Ismail Khan district: "Snow began to fall in the early part of the season, *i.e.*, about the end of November, and was unusually heavy. Towards the end of December the Nave Fizha, Sapreza, Bushta and Kaisargarh peaks of the Takht-i-Suleiman and the Pirghal range in the Mahsud country were well covered with snow, which continued to fall at intervals until the middle of March. In the lower ranges, such as Kashmir Kar, the snow disappeared in February. The total fall is said to have been between 5 and 6 feet in depth, and on some of the ranges the snow still remains unmelted. Rain fell in abundance, and the season was a severe one, with great cold. Snow fell on the sanitarium of Shekhbudin for the first time for many years, and the low Bhittani mountains of Ghabbar received some at the end of December."

(*b*) Mountains west of Kohat.

The Deputy Commissioner has forwarded the following information received from the Assistant Commissioner, Thall Outpost, respecting the snowfall on the Sufed Koh and neighbouring mountains:

January.—There was heavy snow in the mountains near the Kohat frontier in January.

The following gives the approximate depth of snow that fell on the 15th, 16th and 17th, on which days heavy snow was received:

	January.			Total fall.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	
Samana	3¼	2¼	3¼	8¾ feet.
Forghar	3	2	3	8 ,,
Hangu village	...	...	½	½ foot.

February.—There was an unusually heavy fall on the 1st and 2nd, on both of which days snow fell low down at Thall and Hangu. This fall was succeeded by rain in the plains and lower hills, which quickly melted away the snow.

The following is the approximate depth of the snowfall during the month:

Spinghar (Sufed Koh)	10 to 15 feet.
Dandoghar	2 ,, 3 ,,
Zawa mountain	3 ,, 4 ,,
Samana	2 ,, 3 ,,
Mastura	3 ,, 4 ,,

The depth of snow on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh has not been ascertained, but is undoubtedly large.

The snowfall of the month was exceptionally heavy.

March.—Snow fell on the 10th and 17th on the Spinghar and other high mountains. The snowfall during the month is estimated as follows:

Spinghar	9 to 12 feet.
Dandoghar	½ foot.
Forghar	½ ,,

The snow melted away almost entirely by the end of the month from all except the higher peaks of the Sufed Koh, on which there was at the end of the month from 6 to 9 feet of snow still lying.

The reports for April and May have not yet been received, but it is probable no further snow has fallen.

(*c*) MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS WEST OF PESHAWAR.

The whole of the following information was sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar :

I.—KHYBER AND TIRAH HILLS.

January.—Heavy rain and snow fell on two occasions on these hills during the month. The first fall of snow was preceded by heavy and continuous rain, and amounted to $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in the Shinwari hills. On the Tirah hills the first fall measured 6 feet and the second $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Also unprecedentedly heavy snow fell on the Cherat Range and the Khyber Pass hills, and the winter up to the end of the month was very severe and trying.

February.—Snow fell in the beginning of the month. The following give the estimated amounts on different hills :

Khyber hills	1 foot.
Lakka hills	3 feet.
Forsapper	2 ,,
Tirah	3 ,,
Bazar Valley	½ to 1 foot.

The snowfall of the 4th on the higher parts of the Cherat Range was 4 feet, and lower down about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The greater part of this melted away during the next fortnight.

The following statement gives the snowfall for the months of January and March in the hills to the north and west of the Yusafzai division of the Peshawar District (the statement for February has not been received) :

Name of Hill.	Approximate depth of snowfall in					
	January.		February.		March.	
	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.
Maha Ban hills	15	6	...	...	1	6
Bagooch	4	...	...	...	1	...
Ban	2	6	...	...	...	*Nil*
Tanga	1	...	...	...	...	*Nil*
Nal	1	6	...	...	..	*Nil*
Sakra	4	6	...	...	...	*Nil*
China Tangi	1	...	...	...	...	*Nil*

No later accounts have been received of snowfall in these districts, and it is probable that no snow has fallen during the past two months.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

I.—THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(*a*) *Ladakh.*—The Reverend Mr. Redslob, Superintendent of the Observatory at Leh, writing on the 3rd May, describes the weather in Ladakh during the past winter in the following terms : "The amount of snow which fell at any time during the winter was not large, never exceeding ½ foot. We had, however, far more frequent falls than usual, and the whole valley was white with snow for over a fortnight, which is a very rare thing with us. On the adjacent higher hills heavy snow has fallen. Some people tried to cross the Karakorum pass in February, but found so much snow lying (over 9 feet) that they had to return. The snow is unusually low down on the neighbouring hills, and the cold at night is still severe. The villagers in the Upper Sutlej Valley near the Chinese frontier were not able to begin ploughing until nearly the end of March, over a month after the usual time."

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend Mr. Heyde, Superintendent of the Observatory at Kailong, sends full information of the weather in Lahoul. In his first letter, dated 14th March, he writes: "The winter set in unusually early at the end of November, and has been so far a very severe one. The chief characteristic of the present winter was the strong and almost storm-like winds which accompanied the heavier falls of snow. This was especially the case on the 25th December, 16th and 17th of January, and 1st, 2nd, 26th, and 27th of February. Clear sunny days were very rare, and hence the fallen snow has not melted away in the intervals between the storms, as is usually the case, and there is at present upwards of 4 feet of snow lying in the valley.

The letter was written on the 14th March in the hope that the passes into Kulu would open at the usual time. It was not possible to send it off until the second week of April, and Mr. Heyde adds in a postscript that 4 feet more of snow had fallen during that interval.

In his second letter of the 23rd May he states that the passes by which communication is kept open with Kulu had been twice closed after the despatch of the previous letter. They are usually open for the season from the middle of March, but this year they were passable for the first time in the second week of April. They were closed again from the 21st of April to the 8th of May in consequence of heavy snowfall, and again from the 10th to the 20th of May, on which day the second dâk of this season was sent across. Snow, however, began to fall again on the 21st, and fell steadily for over forty-eight hours. This fall has probably added at least 5 feet of snow to the past winter's accumulation on the higher mountains.

The ploughing of the fields, which was begun a fortnight later than usual, has been interrupted by this heavy fall, and it is feared the season will now be too short to permit of the ripening of the crops.

(*c*) *Murree.*—The following statement of the snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta is based on information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi District:

District.	Approximate depth of snowfall in			Total fall from January to March				
	January 1891.	February 1891.	March 1891.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Murree	13 8	12 6	2 10	29	3⅝	7¼	6½	4⅝
Kahuta	2 9	2 6	*Nil*	5¼	¾	4¼	6	2⅛

(*d*) *Kulu.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, has sent very full and interesting information of the weather during the past winter in his district. The following gives all the more important facts:

January.—The weather was very cold during the month. From the 15th to the end of the month the sky was more or less clouded. A heavy fall of snow on the 16th and 17th completely closed all the passes. They had also been previously closed by a heavy fall of snow on the 20th and 21st of December, but before the storm of the 16th and 17th some people crossed the Rotang pass, though with some difficulty.

February.—The weather was very cold and much damper than usual, and the sky was more or less clouded throughout the whole month. Snow or rain fell at frequent intervals, and the passes were closed throughout the whole month.

March.—The weather was cold, damp, and cloudy throughout the month. Frequent snow or rain fell, and in some parts of the district hailstorms occurred, but did no serious damage. The passes were closed throughout the month.

April.—The snow melted steadily throughout the month, but there were falls of snow on the higher elevations on the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 22nd,

and 28th. On the 28th snow fell down to 10,000 feet. The Hamta pass is still closed. The Rotang pass is practically closed, although several natives of Lahoul crossed it at the end of the month, but with much difficulty. These facts and the data given in the following table show that there was much more snow lying on the mountains at the end of April 1891 than there has ever been at the same time of year since the systematic reports of snowfall were commenced (in 1883). The winter is, according to popular opinion, the latest and most severe that has been experienced for many years.

Kulu District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Approximate depth of snow on					Depth of snow on April 25th.			
		January 25th.	February 25th.	March 25th.	April 25th.	May 25th.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Rotang	13,000	15	19	13	10	9	10	6	15½	4
Hamta	14,500	18	16	13	?	12	?	8	13	3
Chandar Khani	?	14	15	14	10	8	10	3	7	5
Barsai	?	11	9	9	5	5	5	3	1½	1
Bujadhar	?	13½	13	10	4	2	4	3½	1	2
Lori Achri	?	9	10	8	3	*Nil*	3	2	3	3
Pushtari	?	7	8	9	3	*Nil*	3	½	1	*Nil*
Bhubhu	10,000	9	9	9	5	*Nil*	5	1½	2	4
Majang	?	5	6	5	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	½	*Nil*	*Nil*

Plach District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Approximate depth of snow on					Depth of snow on April 25th.			
		January 25th.	February 25th.	March 25th.	April 25th.	May 25th.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Chul	?	10	13	9½	4	*Nil*	4	2	1	1
Sirikand	15,000	25	35	39	36	32	36	17	55	14
Maghian	?	8	11	11	4	1	4	2	2	1
Tikkar	?	7½	11	9	4	1	...	...	...	...
Dundku	?	11	15	15	7	2	7	4	2	3½
Ramgarh	?	2	1	½	?	...	...	...	...	...
Nunu	?	7	7	7	2	*Nil*	2	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Jalori	10,500	7	10	7	4	1	4	1	1	*Nil*
Raghopur	?	8	11	8	5	2	5	2	1	*Nil*
Himri	?	6	11	8	4	1	4	1	1	*Nil*
Sakiran	?	10	12	13	5	*Nil*	5	1	?	?
Suphakun	?	13	17	23	12	4	12	5	1	5
Gargarasan	17,000	16	21	28	12	4	12	8	2	7
Bashleo	11,000	8	12	9	4	1	4	2	2	1
Plach	?	10	14	11	7	2	7	6	?	2
Tirath	?	10	14	15	10	2	10	7	11	7

Upper Sutlej Valley.—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division, wrote on the 16th May that the valley of the Buspa was blocked by snow, and that it was not possible to launch any timber at present, and hence that a much smaller quantity of timber will be sent down this year than usual.

II.—The North-Western Provinces Himalayas.

Garhwal.—The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, states that from the information obtained from hill men, it appears that the snowfall during the past winter in the northern parts of Garhwal is at least four times the usual amount. Painkhanda is the most northern pargana of the district, and from Painkhanda the Niti and Mana passes lead into Thibet. These passes have been closed since the 16th September, and not a week has passed without snow falling on the higher mountains. It is not expected that these passes will be open before August next.

No snowfall reports have been received from the district officers of Kumaon in the North-Western Provinces and Darjeeling in Bengal.

III.—Assam Himalayas.

The Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, states that the snowfall in the neighbouring Himalayas was later than usual, but was about the same in amount as in the preceding year.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darrang District, Tezpur, states that, as far as he can ascertain from the various hill tribes to the north of his district, there was less snowfall this year than in the previous year. This is further confirmed by the Chardner Bhutia Sub-Rajas, who said unusually heavy showers of rain were received, and there was in consequence a good harvest, but that there was less snow than usual.

The Subdivisional Officer of Koriapara also states that the snowfall to the north of his district was somewhat less than usual.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup states that there were so few Bhutias in Durranga this year that he did not make much enquiry about the snowfall. The men whom he asked said that there had been a good deal of snow, and, so far as he could understand, above the average.

Summary of the snowfall information.—The following gives the chief facts respecting the snowfall of the past winter in Central Asia and the Himalayan and Afghan mountain districts:

(*a*) The past winter has been unusually severe and prolonged over nearly the whole of the Temperate Zone, extending across from the United States through Central Europe into Central Asia. Statements have been published to the effect that over a large part of Central Asia at least, as well as over the greater part of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Central Russia, the season has been an exceptionally severe one, and the snowfall everywhere much above the average.

(*b*) The snowfall in the mountain regions of Baluchistan and Afghanistan was very much above the average. The winter began early in November and continued unusually late, and snow fell at frequent intervals and in large amounts during the whole of that period.

(*c*) The winter has been exceptionally severe and prolonged in the Western Himalayas (bordering the Punjab and North-Western Provinces). The first considerable snowfall occurred in November, and snow has since fallen more or less steadily throughout the whole season up to nearly the end of May. The amount received in the lower ranges was generally (except in the North Punjab) not much greater than usual, but on the higher interior ranges it has been very excessive, and over the greater part of the area at least heavier than the snowfall of 1885, and also than that of 1877 and of 1878. So far as it can be judged from the reports, it appears to be almost certain that an average fall of 40 feet, if not considerably more, must have occurred over all the higher ranges from Murree eastwards to Garhwal, and perhaps to Central Nepal. This is equivalent to a fall of between 40 and 50 inches of rain over an area 800 miles in length and upwards of 50 miles in breadth. It is hence evident that there must be at the present time a very great accumulation of snow in the mountain districts to the north and north-west

of Upper India. In this respect the conditions of the present year differ entirely from those of the previous three years, in every one of which the snowfall was below the average, but resemble more or less closely those of the years 1885, 1878, 1877, and perhaps 1868.

(*d*) The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was over a considerable part of it certainly less than usual, and over the whole area was either normal or in defect. As the fall of last year was also below the normal in that area, it is certain the snow accumulation in the Eastern Himalayas is at present decreasing in amount, and is below the average. Hence the conditions with respect to the amount and accumulation of snow in the Eastern and Western Himalayas are this year opposite in character.

Abnormal features of the weather of the past six months.—The south-west monsoon currents of last year were unusually vigorous, and gave heavy rain over the greater part of India. The rains were especially heavy along the foot of the hills from Dhubri to Sialkot. The currents withdrew from Upper India unusually early in September.

The pressure was at that time and throughout October locally in excess in the Deccan and the Bombay Coast districts. Weather was very unsettled in the Bay in October, and three cyclonic storms formed in it during the month, one of which passed into Bengal and the other two into Madras. Although the north-east monsoon did not set in strongly or steadily, the Carnatic, Mysore, and Hyderabad received moderate rain in that month from these storms. Madras continued to receive moderate rain during the first fortnight of November, when a remarkable change occurred in the weather. Weather cleared and rain ceased in Southern India, and it became disturbed with more or less frequent rain in Baluchistan and Afghanistan and North-Western India, more especially the North and West Punjab, and unusually early and heavy snow fell on the higher elevations. The Carnatic received an average of only 5·15 inches during the month of November (its normal amount being 10 inches). The drought in Southern India continued during the whole of December. The Carnatic, for example, had an average fall during that month of only ·85 inch, its normal fall being 4·1 inches. Disturbed weather continued in North-Western India throughout December, and unusually heavy snow fell on the Western Himalayas and the Afghan mountains, and heavy rain in the Punjab. Thus the West Punjab received an average of 3·6 inches, its normal average in December being only ·3 inch. The following gives a somewhat fuller account of the most important features of the weather in India from January to May 1891 :

January.—The weather was unusually disturbed in Upper India. Three disturbances appeared in or passed across North-Western India, and gave heavy rain in Northern India and much snow in the mountain districts to the north and north-west. The Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Behar received from 25 to 200 per cent. in excess of the normal fall. The mean pressure of the whole of India was ·005 inch above the normal. Relatively to the general state pressure was locally in defect in Burma and North-Eastern India and in excess in North-Western India. The excess was greatest in the Indus Valley and the deficiency greatest in Assam and Burma. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in North-Western and Central India, and above it in North-Eastern India and Burma. The contrast between the meteorological conditions of the western and eastern halves of Northern India and Burma was hence even at this stage very clearly marked.

February.—The weather in February was on the whole somewhat less disturbed than in January. Two large disturbances, the first extending over the 1st to the 5th, and the second from the 19th to the 22nd, gave heavy rain to the plains of Northern India and very heavy snow in the North-Western Himalayas. In the interval between these two disturbances there was a period of unsettled weather in Madras and Southern India, during which numerous thunderstorms occurred, which gave rain in many districts where it was urgently required after the prolonged drought of December and January.

The variations of the meteorological conditions from the normal were similar in character, but generally larger in amount, than the corresponding variations of

the month of January. Thus the mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·022 inch in excess. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, and was in defect in Assam, Burma, and Southern India. The temperature of the month was below the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India. The deficiency ranged from 3° to 5° over the greater part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and was absolutely greatest in the hills at Murree (6½°) and in the plains at Peshawar (5¼°). It was, on the other hand, in moderate excess in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula to the south of Lat. 18° N. The deficiency in the temperature in Northern India was chiefly due to unusually low day temperature.

March.—The conditions were even more abnormal than in the preceding two months. A depression appeared in North-West India on the 10th and gave much rain in the Punjab. It was immediately after followed by a very remarkable disturbance in Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces, which gave a very unusual and general burst of rain on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. During this period an average amount of about 3 inches fell in Behar and West Bengal, in which the average rainfall of the whole month is less than half an inch.

The mean pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·015″ above the normal. Relatively to this general condition pressure was in excess in Northern India. The excess was greatest in the Indus Valley at Jacobabad, where it was ·05″. Pressure was locally in defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula. The deficiency exceeded ·02″ in Burma and the Peninsula to the south of Lat. 18°. It was absolutely greatest in Lower Pegu and South India, and at several stations amounted to nearly ·04″. The month was remarkably cool over the whole of Northern and Central India. The mean temperature in Northern India was below the normal by amounts varying from 3° in East Bengal to 8½° at Lahore. It was in slight excess in Burma and Southern India.

April was a month of frequent slight disturbance. During the first three weeks of the month the weather was very dry in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, whilst frequent thunderstorms or duststorms occurred in Upper India and South Madras. From the 22nd to the end of the month rain, chiefly as thundershowers, fell daily in Bengal and Assam The 27th and 28th were also disturbed periods in Upper India, with duststorms in the plains and rain or snow on the hills. Temperature increased somewhat more rapidly than usual, and was below the normal by smaller amounts than in the preceding month. The deficiency exceeded 2° only in the North and EastPunjab, and was greatest at Lahore (4·7°). On the other hand, it was nearly 3° above the normal in East and Central Burma. The mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was ·028″ above the normal. Pressure was locally in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India. The positive anomalies were largest in the West Punjab and Baluchistan at Peshawar (+·040″) and Quetta (+·041″). Pressure was in relative defect in Southern India, Burma, and Assam. The deficiency was very large in Assam at Sibsagar (—·065″) and Dhubri (—·021″). A remarkable and important feature of the meteorology of the month was the predominance of north-westerly winds along the West Coast of India as far south as Cochin, and also in Rajputana, Central India, and Berar. The Punjab, Bengal, and Southern India received heavier rain than usual. Elsewhere the rainfall was very small in amount and unimportant.

May.—The weather was slightly disturbed throughout the whole month. From the 1st to the 16th frequent thunderstorms occurred in Bengal. On the 7th, 8th, 12th, and 13th duststorms and thunderstorms visited Upper India and the hill stations. Heavy rain commenced to fall at Colombo on the 16th, and shortly afterwards a depression formed in the south-west of the Bay, which drifted very slowly northwards. This depression gave moderate rain to Southern India on the 21st and 22nd, and afterwards chiefly to Burma, Assam, and Bengal. This gave a preliminary burst of the monsoon up the Bay of Bengal, but at the end of the month rain was very light at Colombo, and there were no indications of the immediate advance of the monsoon up the Malabar and Bombay Coasts.

The variation of the mean pressure of India from the normal was +·015″. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, the excess being greatest in the Indus Valley at Peshawar (+·052″), Mooltan (+·041″),

and Jacobabad (+·046″), and at Quetta (+·049″). Pressure was relatively in defect in Assam, Burma, and Southern India. The negative anomalies were greatest at Calicut (−·040″), Madura (−·030″), and Sibsagar (−·031″). The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in Northern and Central India. The deficiency was greatest in the Punjab at the following stations:—Peshawar (−3·2°), Lahore (−3·3°), and Rawalpindi (−3·7°). It was, on the other hand, excessive in Burma and the Peninsula. The following gives the largest variations in those two areas:

Burma	Rangoon	...	+5·6° (?)
	Moulmein	...	+4·4°
	Tounghoo	...	+4·1°
Southern India ...	Salem	...	+3·3°
	Bangalore	...	+2·5°

The extraordinary character of the rainfall during the past seven months is shown by the following data:

District.	Station.	Actual from 1st November to 31st May 1891.	Average from 1st November to 31st May.	Ratio of actual to average.
Punjab Hills	Quetta	19·38	7·56	2·5
	Murree	51·51	17·52	2·9
	Simla	19·42	15·15	1·3
Punjab Plains	Peshawar	17·99	7·86	2·4
	Sialkot	16·18	6·99	2·3
	Lahore	10·47	4·24	2·4
	Dera Ismail Khan	9·58	2·79	3·4
North-West Provinces Hills.	Mussoorie	15·96	13·64	1·2
	Ranikhet	13·94	11·56	1·2
North-West Provinces Plains.	Roorkee	6·00	5·72	1·1
	Lucknow	8·59	2·95	2·8
	Allahabad	3·47	2·32	1·5
	Gorakhpur	6·20	3·32	1·9
Bengal Hills	Darjeeling	22·58	17·52	1·3
Bengal and Assam Plains.	Patna	7·22	4·10	1·7
	Purneah	15·05	7·54	2·0
	Dhubri	24·53	22·51	1·1
	Calcutta	9·61	11·66	·8
	Dacca	28·91	19·35	1·5
	Sibsagar	30·59	29·71	1·1

This return indicates that the precipitation during the past winter and spring months has been excessive over the whole of Northern India. It was most excessive in Baluchistan and the Punjab, where from two to three times the normal amount of the season fell. The excess relatively to the normal decreased eastwards, and in Assam the rainfall was very slightly in excess, and this was

chiefly due to the rainfall of the months of April and May. The data for Quetta and Murree support very strongly the statement of the Assistant Commissioner of Garhwal that in the northern portion of his district four times the usual amount of snow has fallen. Considering the whole of the evidence, it is almost certain that over the Afghan mountains and the western half of the Himalayas the past winter snowfall has been very largely in excess, and probably at least from three to five times the normal amount has been received.

The preceding remarks show that the following abnormal features have been remarkably persistent from January to the end of May:

1st.—General excess of pressure over the Indian area, *viz.*,—

Excess in	January	+·005″
„	February	+·022″
„	March	+·015
„	April	+·028″
„	May	+·015″

The excess was hence not very large, but was a permanent feature throughout the whole period.

2nd.—Local excess of pressure relative to the general condition during the whole period in Northern India (excepting Bengal and Assam) and Central India, greatest in amount in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan, and decreasing eastwards and southwards. This excess has not only been a permanent feature, but has steadily increased in amount from the beginning of January up to the end of May. One example will suffice:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Peshawar ...	+·024	+·016	+·938	+·040	+·052

3rd.—Local deficiency of pressure in North-Eastern India, Burma, and the Peninsula (south of Lat. 18° N.). This deficiency in April and May was greatest and most marked in Assam and Southern India, and was as persistent a feature as the excessive pressure in North-Western India.

4th.—The temperature conditions have been throughout as marked as the pressure conditions. Temperature has been steadily below the average in Northern and Central India, and above it in Burma and the Peninsula. The deficiency in Northern India increased until the month of March, in which month it was 6° in defect over the greater part of North-Western India. It has decreased throughout April and May, and at the end of the latter month temperature was slightly above the average in North-Western India and increasing rapidly. The excessive temperature was most marked in Burma and increased until May, when the mean of the month was upwards of 4° above the normal over the greater part of that province.

5th.—South-easterly winds have been unusually prevalent in Bengal and Behar during the months of April and May, and north-westerly and northerly winds on the West Coast of India as far south as Cochin. The unusual prevalence of north-westerly winds on the Bombay Coast in the month of May was one of the features of the weather in 1876, 1883, and 1885, in which years the monsoon was greatly retarded on that coast.

All these abnormal features are satisfactorily explained by the heavy snowfall of the winter in the Himalayan and Afghan areas, and hence further confirm the conclusions respecting the character of the snowfall based on the snowfall reports.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past twenty-five years the snowfall in the Himalayas was most excessive in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, and 1885. The following gives a

very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of these years for comparison with the present year:

1868.—The information for that year is very scanty. Heavy snow is stated to have fallen in the Punjab Himalayas. Pressure was throughout the pre-monsoon period locally in excess in North-Western India, and in defect in Burma, Assam, and Orissa. So far as can be judged from the rainfall data, the snowfall in the hills and the rain on the plains were excessive in the months of February, March, and April. May was on the whole a dry month. The whole pre-monsoon period was somewhat drier than usual in North-Eastern India. Bengal and Burma received very heavy rain during the monsoon. The rains were retarded on the West Coast, and were very deficient in Rajputana and the adjacent portions of the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Central India. The drought caused an intense famine in Rajputana in 1869.

1877.—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March, and April in the Western Himalayas. It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India. It was during the pre-monsoon period locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan, and was locally in excess in Northern and Central India, more especially the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab). The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were on the whole abundant, and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very largely deficient in the North-West Provinces, and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Behar, and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma.

1878.—Very heavy snow fell in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas in January, February, April, and May, and there was an enormous accumulation of snow in the Kashmir Himalayas at the end of May. Temperature in North-Western India was above the normal in February and March, and was slightly below it in April, and very largely below in May (4° to 7° in the Punjab). The chief feature of the cold weather was undoubtedly the excessive snowfall in Kashmir in the latter part of May, which occurred during a period of very stormy weather generally in Upper India. Pressure was steadily in defect in the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind during the pre-monsoon period, the deficiency being greatest on the West Coast, and was considerably in excess locally in Bengal and Assam.

The rains were much later than usual on the Bombay Coast. The rainfall was generally above the average in Northern India (except the southern districts of the North-West Provinces and Bundelkand) and the Peninsula, but was considerably in defect in Burma. The rains terminated slightly earlier than usual in North-Western India.

1883.—Very heavy snow fell in the Punjab and Kashmir in January, and again in the last week of May, but little in February, March, and April. Temperature was in excess in January, April, and May, and slightly in defect in January and March in Upper India. The pre-monsoon pressure variations were neither large nor persistent. The monsoon was considerably retarded on the West Coast, and did not set in strongly at Bombay until the 24th June.

The Peninsula received normal or abundant rain. There was a more or less general deficiency in Northern India, but the chief features in the rains were a long break in August and their early termination in Northern India in September. The North-West Provinces and Bengal were chiefly affected by this, and the autumn crops in Bengal suffered greatly from drought in October and November.

1885.—There was very heavy snow in the North-Western Himalayas in the months of January, February, April, and May. The whole cold weather season was, on the other hand, drier than usual in North-Eastern India.

Temperature was below the normal in Northern India in January, March, April, and May, the deficiency reaching its maximum in May, when it ranged from 6° to 11° in the Punjab. The pre-monsoon variations of pressure were

very similar to those of the present year. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, the excess being greatest on the North-West Frontier, and was in defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula.

The rains were greatly delayed on the Bombay Coast, and did not set in fully until the end of June. They were very deficient in North-Western India in June, July, and September, and were generally excessive in August. The rains were normal or in excess over the greater part of India, excepting the greater part of North-Western India, where, moreover, they commenced late and terminated early.

Probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon.—The combination of conditions which have obtained in India with remarkable persistency from the beginning of January to the present time are the results of prolonged—probably the heaviest and most prolonged and extensive—winter snowfall in the Western and Central Himalayan area and Afghan mountains that has occurred during the past twenty-five years at least. The snowfall commenced in November, and has continued more or less steadily from that date until nearly the end of May. It was almost certainly as excessive in the Himalayas of the North-West Provinces as in those of the Punjab and Kashmir, and also, relatively to the normal, even more excessive in the Afghan mountain districts; hence, perhaps, also in Central Asia. In several respects the meteorological conditions strongly resemble those of the pre-monsoon of 1885, and in others those of the pre-monsoon of 1868. They resemble to a less extent those of the pre-monsoon periods of 1877 and 1878. The only favourable feature of the snowfall is that it does not appear to have been very excessive in May, although probably above the normal.

The conditions are such as are almost invariably accompanied by a considerable delay in the progress of the monsoon current up the Bombay Coast, and into the interior of the North Deccan and Central India. They are also frequently accompanied by a weak Bombay current, and occasionally by the early withdrawal of that current from Upper India in the beginning of September.

The low pressure area in Assam and Burma will tend to draw the Bay of Bengal more to the eastward than usual. The relatively high pressure conditions in Upper India as well as the low pressure conditions in Bengal and Burma will tend to deflect the Bombay current in the same direction, and cause it to sweep more directly across the Peninsula than usual. The Bombay current will probably supplement the action of the Bay current to some extent in the North-West Provinces, Chutia Nagpur, and perhaps South Behar. Hence the conditions are such that the Bombay current will very probably be largely diverted from North-Western India, and that Rajputana, Guzerat, and the adjacent districts to the north and east will have dry north-westerly winds to an unusual extent during the monsoon.

The chief meteorological factors of the season are so strongly marked that the minor features will probably have less influence than usual.

So far as can be judged, the trough of low pressure will occupy its normal position from Orissa through the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Its probable position in North-Western India is very doubtful, but will probably be more easterly than usual.

There has been for some time a small area of deficient pressure in the North-West Provinces extending from Allahabad to Lucknow. It is difficult to judge how far it will influence the distribution of the rains in the present year in Upper India, but it is an unfavourable feature so far as the East Punjab is concerned.

The following is a statement of the chief inferences respecting the probable character of the monsoon rains of the present year drawn from the *known* antecedent conditions:

(1) Snowfall conditions on the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains (and probably over a large portion of Central Asia) and the pressure conditions in India are very unfavourable to the establishment of a

strong and early monsoon on the Bombay Coast. It is very probable that the monsoon will not be established in full strength on the Bombay Coast before the third or fourth week in June, and it is probable that it will be below its average strength, and may be withdrawn from Upper India earlier than usual in September.

(2) The snowfall conditions in the Eastern Himalayas and the pressure conditions in North-Eastern India and Burma are favourable to the advance of a moderately strong or strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal earlier than usual, and to its establishment in Burma and Bengal before or about its normal period.

(3) Pressure and other conditions are very favourable in Burma and North-Eastern India (Bengal and Assam), and it is probable that these Provinces will obtain normal or abundant rain (more or less in excess of the normal).

(4) Conditions are slightly less favourable in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, but it is probable they will obtain about their normal rainfall. The local depression in the North-West Provinces may, if it intensifies (which, however, does not appear, so far as can be judged from the other conditions, to be probable), determine heavy local rain to the central and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces.

(5) Pressure and other conditions are very unfavourable for Rajputana, and also to a somewhat less extent in Guzerat, the southern districts of the Punjab, and the western districts of the North-West Provinces. It is probable the rainfall will be more or less deficient over the whole of that area, and possible that the deficiency may be large and serious. If the Bombay current be strong (in consequence of at present unknown conditions in the Arabian Sea area), these Provinces may receive moderate rain throughout the monsoon. In the East Punjab rainfall will probably be normal or slightly deficient, but may be unfavourably distributed in time, commencing late and terminating early.

(6) Conditions are partly favourable and partly unfavourable in North Bombay and Berar, and the amount of the rainfall in these areas will depend chiefly on the strength of the Bombay current as determined by conditions in the Arabian Sea. The rainfall is on the whole more likely to be slightly deficient than to be up to its normal amount.

(7) Taking into consideration the probable position of the trough of low pressure and the other known conditions, the rainfall in the Central Provinces will probably be fairly normal in character, any tendency to excess being most probable in the eastern districts.

(8) In Southern India the pressure conditions are favourable for heavy rain on the Malabar Coast. There may probably be some slight delay in the establishment of the monsoon on that coast, but the Malabar district and Southern India generally are likely to receive favourable rain during the monsoon.

It should be noted, as was the case last year, that one of the important factors, namely, the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea, is again of unusual importance, and hence that the inferences stated above, more especially so far as they relate to North-Western India, are uncertain to that extent, and that this element of doubt should be carefully kept in view in judging the probabilities.

It will thus be seen that the conditions are most unfavourable for Rajputana and the districts adjacent to it, including Guzerat, South Punjab, the western districts of the North-West Provinces, and some portions of Central India. The chances that the rains in that area will be more or less deficient are at least 5 to 1, and the chances that they will be largely deficient, at least 2 to 1.

P.S.—The two following interesting statements were received after the previous memorandum was sent to Press. The first, giving an account of the

weather in Kulu during the month of May, was sent by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu. The second is a valuable statement of the snow accumulation in the Upper Sutlej and adjacent valleys at the end of May forwarded by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division :

Kulu.—The quantity of snow on the mountains has been considerably reduced during the month of May, although the thunderstorms which characterize that month in Kulu have been of more frequent occurrence than usual, and have been attended with falls of snow down to an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Rotang pass has been open for foot traffic during the month. The Hamta pass still continues closed—the first time for many years that it has not been open before the beginning of June.

Upper Sutlej Valley.—The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahir Division, writing on the 31st May from Sungri, says : "I have just returned from the Upper Sutlej Valley. None of the passes into Thibet, Spiti, Garhwal, or the Paber Valley are open yet, and there is an unusual quantity of snow in the slopes above 10,000 feet. On the north and north-east slopes the snow is 5 to 6 feet in depth at 10,000 feet, and it is said to be as much as 20 feet deep in the valleys below the Barenda, Rupin, Bakch, and Sholarung passes. In the Baspa Valley the torrent beds are full of snow, from 15 to 20 feet deep, and in the Burna Khud below the Barenda pass the snow extends down to 7,000 feet, and there is a snow bridge across the Baspa at that elevation. The villagers say that the snowfall has been the heaviest they remember. From the 3rd to the 10th of May snow fell every day as low down as 9,500 feet, and this has delayed the melting of the snow considerably."

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th June, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 30th, 1891.

As mentioned in last week's summary, the small storm which had brought up a preliminary burst of the monsoon to Southern India drifted northward along the Coromandel Coast, and its influence ceased to be felt in Southern India on the 24th, on which day rain practically ceased over the south of the Peninsula. On the 25th and all the subsequent days of the week showers were registered over Malabar and Ceylon, but they were never very heavy, and the monsoon current did not during the period under review reappear on the West Coast. The Bay area was affected from the 24th to the 28th by the shallow storm drifting up the East Coast. Not only did this storm give northerly to westerly winds and showers to Madras, but it occasioned a considerable increase in the steepness of the barometric gradient on the eastern side of the Bay, which was followed by a rush of monsoon winds over Burma, &c. Hence strong southerly and south-easterly winds were felt all over the Indian region lying to the east of Long. 88° E., and moderately heavy rain fell over Burma, Assam, and a large part of Bengal. On the 24th rainfall was confined to Lower and Central Burma and the Assam Valley; on the 25th the fall had decreased considerably in Burma and Assam, but had become general and rather heavy in Bengal; on the 26th the rain was general throughout North-East India, and was very heavy in Bengal; on the 27th there was no change, but on the 28th both the amount and the extent of the fall had decreased considerably. On the 29th and 30th rain was confined to Burma, Assam, and North Bengal, and was generally moderate in amount. In North-Western and Central India conditions were unsettled during the first part of the week. The trough of low pressure which ordinarily lies along the Gangetic plain lay considerably to the south of this region at this time, and hence south-easterly to easterly winds from the Bay passed uninterruptedly into Northern India, and very general showers resulted. This continued during the 24th and 25th, but on the 26th the sky cleared considerably over North-Western India, and, except for one or two slight showers of rain during duststorms, the weather remained fine till the close of the week.

As mentioned above, the trough of low pressure, which is the marked feature of the pressure distribution over India at this time of the year, lay in the early part of the week across the head of the Peninsula; but as the week advanced the region of lowest pressure progressed northward, and by the close lay over the Gangetic plain and the Punjab. Between this low pressure area and the high pressure area over Southern India gradients have been rather steep, and the winds have blown strongly. Over the Bay area the winds blew from about the normal monsoon directions, but in Western India the directions were somewhat abnormal, being more northerly than is usually the case.

Temperature.—The fairly general rain which fell at the commencement of the week was accompanied by a large fall of temperature, and the mean temperature remained low for some days after the rainfall had ceased. Towards

the close of the week, however, the heat began to increase considerably, and the last two days were warmer than the normal, except in North-East India.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May							Mean variation for week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·1	+ 3·4	+ 4·3	+2·9	+0·3	—2·0	—0·4	+1·5
Bengal	—2·0	— 2·1	— 5·1	—4·2	—1·5	—0·8	—1·0	—2·4
North-West Provinces	—8·2	—12·3	—12·4	—8·3	—4·0	+0·2	—0·9	—6·6
Punjab	—7·7	—12·0	— 7·1	—2·6	—1·9	—0·8	+1·3	—4·4
Bombay	—0·6	— 1·0	— 0·3	+0·5	+1·6	+1·7	+1·6	+0·5
Berar and Central Provinces	0	— 3·3	— 4·3	—1·9	—1·0	+2·2	+3·8	—0·6
Guzerat and Central India	—2·7	— 3·1	— 4·3	—3·5	—1·2	+2·6	+1·4	—1·5
Sind and Rajputana	—2·8	— 4·0	— 5·4	—3·2	+0·6	+0·9	+2·8	—1·6
Madras	—2·3	— 1·2	+ 0·6	+1·1	+1·5	+0·7	+2·1	+0·4
Mean for whole India	—2·7	— 4·0	— 3·8	—2·1	—0·6	+0·5	+1·2	—1·6

The concluding column of the table shows that the mean temperature of the week was $1\frac{1}{2}°$ above the normal in Burma and about $\frac{1}{2}°$ above in Bombay and Madras, but that it was below in all the other Provinces, the principal deficiency being in the North-West Provinces. From the 24th to the 27th the mean temperature was from 7° to 12° below and the maximum temperatures from 15° to 25° below the average in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On the 24th 109·8 at Nagpur.
" 25th 109·9 " Deesa.
" 26th 109·4 " do.
" 27th 111·5 " do.
" 28th 115·6 " Jacobabad.
" 29th 113·5 " Deesa.
" 30th 114·9 " Nagpur.

These figures show that the region of greatest heat travelled about the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Sind, and that on the whole the heat was less during the present than during the preceding week.

Rain has been very general throughout the Indian region during the week. The only divisions where there was absolutely no rain were Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana (West), and Hyderabad (South). To these must be added the Punjab (North-West and West), Madras (South and Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (West), Central India, Rajputana (East), and Madras (South), where the average rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch throughout the week. In all other parts of the Indian region effective rain fell. Assam (Surma) received $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Tenasserim $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Arakan $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and Bengal (North) 5 inches. These were the largest amounts recorded, and show that the heaviest rain fell in North-East India. The rainfall was excessive over Assam (Surma), all the divisions of

Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the south, central, and hill divisions of the Punjab, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, and the East Coast (North). In all other parts of India the rainfall was defective. The largest excess was in Central Bengal, and exceeded 3 inches.

The concluding column of the table shows that for the period March 1st to May 31st there has been a considerable or large deficiency of rain in Burma, the Konkan, Khandeish, Berar, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Central India (East), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central and South), and a moderate or slight deficiency in Arakan, Assam, the hill districts of the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, the west of the Central Provinces, the west of Rajputana, and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the rain for the period has equalled or exceeded the normal. The greatest excess relatively to the average has been in the North-West Provinces.

The record of maximum falls shows several large amounts in North-East India. The following table shows the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim	Tavoy	Sudder	9·03
Ditto	Amherst	Thaton	7·40
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	6·54
Upper Burma	Magok	Sudder	3·57
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	8·44
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	6·70
Assam (Surma)	Khasia Hills	Cherrapunji	14·37
Ditto (Brahmaputra)	Goalpara	Sudder	4·98
Bengal (Deltaic)	Jessore	Jhenidah	4·97
Ditto (Central)	Moorshedabad	Akhriganj	8·51
Ditto (North)	Darjeeling	Sudder	11·38
Orissa	Puri	Pipli	5·43
Chota Nagpur	Manbhoom	Chash	6·47
Behar	Monghyr	Gogri	9·39
North-West Provinces	Barabanki	Sudder	4·56
Punjab	Delhi	Sonepat	2·16
Malabar	Travancore	Sudder	3·16
Central Provinces	Balaghat	Ditto	14·04
East Coast	Ganjam	Berhampur	7·96

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 30th, 1891.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 30th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·70	7·71	— 0·01	9·59	21·28	— 55
	Lower Burma	4·11	4·23	— 0·12	5·11	13·42	— 62
	Central Burma	1·96	3·56	— 1·60	3·48	10·70	— 67
	Upper Burma	0·74	?	?	1·83	?	?
	Arakan	6·30	8·65	— 2·35	14·79	22·28	— 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·41	4·14	— 1·73	19·63	18·71	+ 5
	Assam (Surma)	8·56	6·71	+ 1·85	37·24	47·48	— 22
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·69	2·80	— 0·11	20·11	23·58	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal	3·15	1·63	+ 1·52	13·95	11·12	+ 25
	Central Bengal	4·99	1·71	+ 3·28	14·74	8·09	+ 82
	North Bengal	5·14	3·20	+ 1·94	17·61	16·90	+ 4
	Orissa	3·11	1·00	+ 2·11	9·04	6·29	+ 44
	Chota Nagpur	3·46	0·87	+ 2·59	10·44	4·52	+ 131
	Behar (South)	2·62	0·62	+ 2·00	6·19	2·45	+ 153
	Do. (North)	2·81	0·78	+ 2·03	6·85	4·09	+ 67
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·45	0·22	+ 0·23	1·53	0·99	+ 55
	Oudh (South)	0·55	0·16	+ 0·39	2·51	1·07	+ 135
	Do. (North)	2·16	0·29	+ 1·87	4·19	1·66	+ 152
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·74	0·13	+ 0·61	2·36	0·84	+ 181
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·46	0·17	+ 0·29	2·19	0·99	+ 121
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·56	0·40	+ 0·16	3·11	2·69	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·26	0·14	+ 0·12	2·61	1·34	+ 95
	Do. (Central)	0·86	0·19	+ 0·67	3·18	1·39	+ 129
	Do. (Submontane)	0·19	0·20	— 0·01	2·94	2·36	+ 25
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·44	0·81	+ 0·63	6·78	7·55	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	4·55	4·23	+ 8
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	1·92	1·59	+ 21
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·58	5·21	— 2·63	13·14	16·02	— 18
	Madras (South Central)	0·01	0·75	— 0·74	5·34	6·43	— 17
	Coorg	0·13	3·76	— 3·63	9·45	11·31	— 16
	Mysore	0·03	1·24	— 1·21	4·32	?	?
	Konkan	0·07	1·51	— 1·44	1·09	2·66	— 59
	Bombay Deccan	0·16	0·89	— 0·73	2·87	3·00	— 4
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·82	— 0·82	0·08	1·90	— 96
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·64	— 0·64	0·68	1·42	— 52
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·48	— 0·47	1·03	1·24	— 17
	Ditto (Central)	0·56	0·34	+ 0·22	2·08	1·50	+ 39
	Ditto (East)	1·88	0·39	+ 1·49	7·78	2·29	+ 240
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·04	0·33	— 88
	Kattiawar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·11	0·48	— 77
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·95	0·50	+ 90
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·06	0·40	— 0·34	0·27	0·94	— 71
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	1·51	1·05	+ 44
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·53	0·81	— 35
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·23	0·62	+ 1·61	5·89	4·75	+ 24
	Ditto (*a*)	0	?	?	4·96	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·58	— 0·58	2·22	2·73	— 19
	Madras (Central)	0·16	0·86	— 0·70	1·25	3·35	— 63
	East Coast (Central)	0·20	0·41	— 0·21	0·83	2·05	— 60
	Ditto (South)	0·11	0·40	— 0·29	1·93	4·22	— 54
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·40	— 0·38	6·44	5·74	+ 12

SIMLA, *4th June, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; fair in parts of Godavari, Kistna, and two taluks of Salem; no rain in Anantapur, Kurnool, and Madras; slight rain elsewhere. Situation continues unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices rising in Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, South Canara, and Malabar; nearly stationary in other districts. Coolies employed on works on last day of week—175 in the Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah, 7,496 in Chingleput, 5,070 in the Wandiwash taluk, 804 in the Kalahasti zemindari, North Arcot, 756 in Tinnevelly, and 318 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—186, including 64 women and 71 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 738, including 126 women and 572 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 558, including 152 adults, in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain in parts of Satara and Karnatic. Cotton affected by hot winds in one taluk of Shikarpur and blightedi in one of Dharwar. Standing crops damaged by locusts in a few taluks of Sind; otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—General rain during the week; in some parts rather excessive. Early rice and jute sowings are nearly over, and the seedlings are coming up well. Late rice is being sown in some districts in Behar; cultivation for *bhadoi* sowings is in progress. Sugarcane prospects are favourable. Indigo and millet crops are promising. Flights of locusts have passed over parts of Patna and Sarun, but not much damage reported. No marked fluctuations in prices since last week. Common rice generally cheaper than at this time last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather generally hot; rain has fallen in some districts. *Kharif* operations begun in a few places. Locusts passed over Ballia, Fyzabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, and Meerut districts; some damage to the sugarcane crop in Ballia reported. Markets are well supplied; prices are fairly steady; they show a tendency to rise in Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Saharanpur. Export continues from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain has fallen in all but six districts. Prices falling in five districts; rising in one; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress; sowings of *kharif* crops going on. Extra *rabi* and standing *kharif* crops are said to be in good condition. Locusts are reported to have visited most districts, and are said to have done more or less damage to extra *rabi* and standing *kharif* crops, except in Umballa. Measures are being taken for their destruction. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather hot, with frequent clouds and slight sprinkling of rain. Land being prepared for monsoon sowings. Rice sowings commenced in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Flights of locusts passed over Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Nimar districts, but did no damage.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Reaping of dry-weather paddy completed in some districts; in progress in others. Outturn very fair. Early paddy has suffered from want of water in the Sagaing and Myinzu townships, Kyaukse district. The price of paddy has risen largely in Pyinmana, moderately in Prome and Henzada, and slightly in Upper Chindwin, Yeu, and Pakokku, and declined in Tavoy and Akyab.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for winter paddy and planting of sugarcane continue. Sowing of early rice continues in some places. Prospects generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Crops and prospects good in Mysore. More rain wanted in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, and Tumkur districts. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Ploughing of rice fields in progress. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather hot. Preparation of land for *kharif* crops continues. Fodder insufficient in three taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Prices fluctuating in the Kelapur taluk. Locusts passed through Ellichpur taluk without causing damage.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Slight rain in Baghelkhand and Western Malwa. Swarms of locusts passed over Bhopal and Mhow; no damage reported.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Slight rain in three States. Locusts have appeared in some districts of Kotah and at Kherwara. Cattle dying for want of fodder in Todgurh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishengurh; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli, and in both districts of Ajmere-Merwara. Prices generally steady, but rising in some places. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara, and about 5,029 persons employed on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 66 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Heavy showers of rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Harvesting of wheat and potatoes continues. Outturn good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 17th May 1890.			Week ending 16th May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
d May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,96,866	588	1,526	11,05,926	725	63,27,285	618	71,39,597	712	8,12,312	...
d ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,703	135	57	10,785	189	68,170	178	79,074	211	10,904	...
h ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	1,08,448	167	712	1,12,350	158	6,78,985	156	7,73,349	166	94,355	...
d ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	10,327	73	199	11,862	60	56,995	60	76,633	59	19,638	...
d ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	563	92,283	164	831	1,54,013	185	5,39,526	152	10,33,230	189	4,93,704	...
d ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	84,427	112	752	1,18,196	157	5,27,293	104	7,46,157	151	2,18,864	...
h ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,91,625	234	1,672	4,86,000	291	25,78,344	230	29,52,072	269	3,73,728	...
h ditto	Southern Mahratta (*e*)	979	1,00,463	103	1,073	1,10,101	103	6,46,788	94	7,24,048	104	1,07,860	...
h ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	20,006	68	296	32,568	110	1,29,347	65	1,69,375	87	39,978	...
h ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,19,265	162	901	1,46,142	162	7,93,334	160	9,70,268	164	1,70,934	...
	TOTAL	7,372	18,31,413	248	8,019	22,87,883	285	1,23,16,067	250	1,46,64,344	279	23,48,277	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
d May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,77,242	190	2,395	4,60,087	192	34,46,973	214	36,05,536	229	1,58,563	...
d ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,58,575	229	692	2,14,531	310	11,07,407	238	15,08,029	332	4,00,562	...
d ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,81,328	243	777	1,85,730	239	12,04,859	240	14,17,463	278	2,12,604	...
d ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	12,302	98	125	12,260	98	82,465	68	90,146	117	13,681	...
d ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,913	71	27	1,660	61	12,103	67	9,942	56	...	2,161
d ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	234	33	8	316	39	1,501	32	2,251	43	750	...
d ditto	Jorhát	25	697	28	25	962	38	5,212	28	6,010	37	798	...
	Burma (*i*)	553	1,06,545	193	556	1,11,498	201	7,57,536	204	7,84,320	215	26,784	...
	TOTAL	4,575	9,38,836	205	4,605	9,87,044	214	66,18,116	215	74,29,697	245	8,11,581	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	11,08,645	743	1,492	13,06,560	876	69,21,724	691	88,45,353	902	19,23,629	...
d ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,30,857	737	461	3,92,000	850	25,10,485	811	23,40,625	773	...	1,69,860
ditto	Madras	840	1,79,490	214	840	1,65,383	197	11,38,873	202	11,28,613	204	...	10,260
	TOTAL	2,793	16,27,992	583	2,793	18,63,943	667	1,05,71,082	564	1,23,14,591	671	17,43,509	...
ND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,740	43,98,241	298	15,417	51,38,870	333	2,95,05,265	299	3,44,08,632	340	49,03,367	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,99,496	127	1,44,51,625	143	19,52,129	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,05,769	172	1,99,57,007	197	29,51,238	...
	Assisted Companies.												
May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,669	121	...	...	1,39,909	131	1,39,909	...
ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,119	233	22	5,370	244	48,149	326	49,176	340	1,027	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,058	120	67	7,524	112	55,335	123	59,255	135	3,920	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 58,817	132	(*m*) 51,713	119	...	7,104
	TOTAL	89	13,177	148	251	32,563	129	1,62,301	145	3,00,053	139	1,37,752	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	61,718	174	354	53,592	151	3,62,620	153	3,46,854	149	...	15,766
ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,760	81	72	5,120	71	36,658	93	33,539	71	...	3,119
ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	950	35	68	3,300	49	8,434	47	26,927	60	18,493	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,360	105	13	1,520	117	(*n*) 2,299	96	9,379	110	7,080	...
	TOTAL	453	68,788	152	507	63,532	125	4,10,011	138	4,16,699	125	6,688	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
May 1891	Rajpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	110	108	13,216	122	58,338	81	1,16,596	164	58,258	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
May 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,453	60	188	8,400	45	60,617	73	60,183	51	...	429
ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	47,301	142	334	35,314	106	3,33,061	149	2,55,710	117	...	77,351
	Morvi	94	8,834	94	94	8,161	87	53,413	85	50,772	82	...	2,641
	TOTAL	550	63,588	116	616	51,875	84	4,47,091	121	3,66,700	92	...	80,391

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 17th May 1890.

SIMLA, *the 4th June, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus.*)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	13 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	17 12	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 5	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	14 4	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 10	11 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 12	8 9	12 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	11 3	...	...	12 11	11 11	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	14 3	...	37 9	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 4	13 10	...	...	9 4	9 10	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	22 0	...	8 4	9 4	65 0	60 0	15 3	14 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 10	24 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	24 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 3	15 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	18 0	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	11 12	12 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	7 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	8 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 ...	9 ...	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8
Eastern hill tracts—																										

Eastern hill tracts—																														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6½	11 6½	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	..	4 0	3 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...	85 0	80 0	3 8	3 8
Eastern—																														
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 6	14 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	11 6	...	...	14 8‡	15 4‡	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 5
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 11	10 0
Dacca	14 0	12 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	140 0	130 0	9 12	9 12
Mymensingh	10 0	9 0	...	..	11 4	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	10 0
Deltaic—																														
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12
Midnapore	13 4	13 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 4	12 2	18 14	19 9	9 2	9 3	13 12	13 13	18 14	18 15	10 14	10 9	...	...	10 11	9 4	16 10	16 12	...	...	15 4	15 6	90 8	93 5	10 10	10 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	14 14	22 14	22 14	13 5½	12 5	15 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	17 12½	18 13	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	11 8	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	19 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																														
Bankoora	15 0	14 8	24 0	23 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 4
Burdwan	12 12	10 11	33 0	26 4	15 0	14 4	17 1	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 2	...	...	18 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	10 0½	10 11
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	15 0	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Moorshedabad	12 0	15 10	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 4	18 12	...	...	7 5	7 6	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 12	26 4	26 4	13 8	15 9	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 12	...	...	19 0	18 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Maldah	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																														
Rungpore	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	12 12	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16†0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																														
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																														
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	12 0	11 8	25 0	24 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 0
Lohardugga	{ 7 8 to 13 0	{ 7 8 to 13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	{ 15 8 to 17 8	{ 15 0 to 17 12	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	{ 13 12 to 16 0	14 0	...	24 0	{ 18 0 to 20 0	{ 18 0 to 21 8	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 8
Hazáribágh	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

(a) Not stated. * Not procurable. † Not sold. ‡ Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgaum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 0	15 11	25 8	23 8	10 8	10 7	15 0	13 9	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	21 0	14 10	21 0	23 8	16 0	19 2	18 0	18 2	164 0	168 0	10 8	10 7
Gya	14 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	9 12	10 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	9 12	10 0
Patna	14 12 to 15 12	14 1 to 15 2	22 0	21 3	11 0	11 0	16 8	14 12	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	3 0	22 0	20 8	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0
Shahabad	14 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 12	15 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	20 0	12 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 12	25 4	25 4	13 4	13 4	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	20 3	20 3	20 3	18 15	17 11	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Sarun	15 0	14 2	21 8	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Chumparun	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	14 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 3	12 7	17 5½	17 5½	9 3	9 8	15 3	15 11½	15 11½	15 11½	14 10	14 14½	...‡	...	13 4	13 8	17 5½	17 5½	16 8	17 1	18 7	18 7	110 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	19 5	19 5	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	20 10	20 10	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	...	16 1	16 1	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	12 11	12 9	17 8	18 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	19 4	19 4	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 0	16 8	20 8	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 0
Fatehpur	15 12	15 8	20 4	20 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	22 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 12
Jalaun	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Cawnpore	...‡	14 8	20 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	21 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	15 8	19 2	19 8	6 0	5 12	12 0	11 0	18 12	19 8	18 12	19 0	17 0	16 10	16 0	14 8	18 2	17 12	19 2	18 8	21 2	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	14 0	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	17 12	160 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Mainpuri	16 4	15 0	19 8	19 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	9 4	14 0	17 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 4	13 12	22 4	22 12	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 12	16 10	24 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 10	22 0	21 0	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Jhánsi	16 3	16 5	22 14	23 3½	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	20 10	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 5½	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	14 12	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	25 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 0	16 8	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	9 10	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	15 4	23 10	20 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 12	13 4	18 8	16 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	12 8	10 5	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Goralchpur	13 15	13 8	19 12	20 10	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	7 3	7 4	18 14	18 14	15 4	16 3	18 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Banti	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	24 8§	28 0§	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 0	16 0	22 12	24 0	8 8	8 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	...	...	21 8	14 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 4
Budaun	16 8	16 0	21 8	21 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	18 8	18 4	18 0	23 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
																							150 0	150 0	10 15	10 14

Bareilly	15 0	15 10	18 12	21 4	7 8	8 2	9 11	11 4	16 4	15 10	10 0	10 10	..	...	11 14	11 14	17 13	16 4	18 7	17 8	19 6	15 5	137 8	137 8	10 10	10 10								
Moradabad	16 4	15 4	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	15 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4								
Tarai	15 10	15 0	23 12	22 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	17 8	18 12	15 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0								
Bijnor	15 10	14 6	24 14	23 1	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 11	...	...	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	18 9	...	...	22 8	13 8	135 0	135 0	10 14	10 14								
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	13 12	21 8	22 0	6 9	6 9	9 15	10 0	17 9	17 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	11 0	6 9	6 9	19 3	18 2	17 9	17 9	11 0	11 0	132 0	132 0	10 14	10 14								
Saharanpur	15 0	12 14	16 0	21 8	6 6	7 8	12 12	10 12	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 3	21 4	23 10	32 8	21 8	19 4	17 3	16 0	17 3	12 12	12 14	160 0	129 0	11 0	11 4								
Dehra Dún	14 4	11 8	18 0	15 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0								
Kumaun	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0†	8 0†	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0								
Garhwal	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0								
Oudh —																																		
Southern—																																		
Partabgarh	15 8	16 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	14 0	13 13	150 0	160 0	9 14	9 8								
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8								
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 8	19 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	19 6	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	18 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0								
Unao	14 12	15 8	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	...	19 8	20 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0								
Lucknow	14 8	14 12	19 0	20 12	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	16 0	16 0	20 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 6								
Hardoi	17 0	16 4	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0								
Northern—																																		
Fyzabad	13 10	13 14	19 6	19 8	10 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 12	18 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0								
Barabanki	14 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 2	13 0	14 4	16 0	15 8	...	...	19 8	20 0	15 0	15 4	20 0	17 4	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 4								
Gonda	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 8	12 4	12 12	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 4	24 0	24 0	9 0	10 8	20 8	18 0	18 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12								
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0								
Sitapur	16 8	16 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0								
Kheri	16 8	16 12	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0								
Rajputana —																																		
Eastern—																																		
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	21 14	23 12	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	27 0	27 8	...	...	15 1	15 0								
Bánswára	18 12	18 12	...	18 12	8 9	8 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 5	10 10								
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	10 15	19 2½	17 15½	10 ½	10 2½	10 15	10 15	19 14½	18 12	15 10	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	13 4½	13 4½	19 8½	18 12	10 8½	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½								
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	23 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0								
Erinpura	15 0	14 14	24 3	22 12	...	..	8 6	8 6	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4								
Ajmere	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0								
Abu	10 12	12 4	19 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	..	..	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	..	..	11 0	11 0								
Kishengurh	13 12	13 12	19 8	20 4	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	17 4	17 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	17 0	19 0	17 12	‡	‡	•	•	13 0	13 0								
Boondee	20 0	19 4	25 8	27 0	10 0	8 6	10 8	10 8	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12								
Kotah	18 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	27 8	27 8	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8								
Jhallawar	15 15	16 5	25 1	25 14	8 14	8 14	11 12½	11 12½	26 7	25 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 3	23 3	16 11	18 13	27 0	26 9	12 14	11 12½	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12								
Tonk	15 12	15 4	21 8	20 0	8 12	8 8	9 12	10 2	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	100 0	11 4	11 9								
Jeypore	15 8	13 12	21 4	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 8	21 8	21 8	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15-8 to 17 8	15-8 to 18 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	117 0	117 0	12 0	12 0								
Kerowlee	15 10	15 10	21 4	21 10	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 14	20 10	20 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4								
Dholpur	13 12	13 1	18 0	17 8	8 7	8 7	10 11	10 11	17 13	17 1	16 5	16 0	...	...	13 8	15 12	17 7	17 12	...	...	21 6	12 3	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8								
Bhurtpore	15 14	14 10	22 0	21 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	7 0	19 0	19 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 12	11 12	19 8	18 8	18 0	16 0	21 0	19 8	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 12								
Ulwur	15 11	14 5	21 5	20 6	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	19 4	19 4	16 8	16 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 8	20 3	19 3	26 10	25 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12								
Deoli Cantonment	14 9	15 1	20 4	21 14	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	23 2	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4								
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 0	18 8	19 1½	7 12	7 12	8 12	8 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 10½	16 6½	18 10½	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8								
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8								
Bálmer	13 12	13 12	..	..	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	..	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 0	14 0								
Anádra	13 8	14 6	19 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	...								
Shahpoora	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	11 8	10 8	20 0	20 4	19 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 12	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12								
Western—																																		
Jodhpore	13 12	14 6	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2								
Jeysulmere	11 6	10 12	...	..	8 4	8 4	10 10	10 12	18 12	20 0	17 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0								
Bickaneer	10 8	10 2½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	..	...	14 2	15 13½	...	...	...	...	13 6½	13 2½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8								
Central India —																																		
Indore	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 4	16 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0								
Neemuch Cantonment	12 10	12 9	23 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 4	23 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 6	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0								
Bagheikhand (Sutna)	17 8	17 0	23 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 4	...	...	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8								
Goona	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0								
Gwalior	14 9½	13 4½	17 8½	18 9½	7 11½	7 11½	9 9½	9 13½	17 10½	19 2½	15 14½	15 15	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	13 13	18 4½	19 2	12 3½	13 2	170 0	170 0	11 15½	11 11½								

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891 — *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	14 0	11 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	300 0	253 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	11 0	11 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	15 0	12 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	†	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	16 0	10 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	*	16 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	*	†	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	13 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	15 0	12 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	12 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	65 0	65 0	8 7	9 0
Kángra	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	11 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	14 0	11 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	13 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	†	‡	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	240 0	140 0	13 0	14 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	†	‡	†	*	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	*	†	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	85 0	90 0	13 8	13 2
Hazára	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	11 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	21 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	10 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	†	‡	30 0	‡	17 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	120 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	†	8 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	19 0	16 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	27 0	17 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	16 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	38 0	35 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0
D. G. Khan	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderábad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 5
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 12	12 11	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 2	11 4	18 1	15 2	7 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	18 2	26 9	26 10	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 4	...	...	9 12	7 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 0	11 8	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	10 0	8 8	13 0	12 8	8 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 12	8 8	11 8	10 8	...	8 0	71 0	71 0	8 0	8 0

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1891 —*concld.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÛR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 14	10 14	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 10	...	...	11 14	11 2	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	19 13	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	9 14	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	18 8	17 11	16 13	16 13	17 5	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	12 0
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	14 3
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	15 6	...	...	11 13	11 3	13 0	11 14	30 14	32 8	25 6	26 5	32 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	25 3	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 14	13 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 3	11 3	24 14	24 8	21 0	21 0	26 5	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 2	29 8	23 13	25 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	28 2	29 11	27 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	11 11	...	...	13 14	14 6	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 6	24 10	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	20 10	20 10	18 13	18 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	19 10	19 6	17 13	17 3	22 10	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	18 3	25 11	25 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 13	10 6	12 5	11 6	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	23 3	21 13	24 3	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 14	10 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 13	12 0	18 14	18 3	19 11	19 2	21 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 13	19 6	17 10	17 10	21 11	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 8	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	8 12
Bangalore	11 14	11 10	11 8	11 1	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	21 6	...	...	27 0	27 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	11 8	11 12	11 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 8
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	9 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	12 10	29 6	31 8	...	...	31 8	31 8	...	...	13 10	12 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 8
Aden *	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 6th, 1891.

A very steady distribution of pressure has been experienced during the present week. Readings have been steadily highest in the extreme south, while two well-marked depressions have been shown, one lying over the western desert; the other over a region which comprised West and South-West Bengal, the North Circars, the east of the Central Provinces, and the south-east of the North-Western Provinces. Between these two depressions there ran a trough of relatively low pressure. Hence the general distribution of pressure was briefly as follows:

Readings were highest in the extreme south and relatively high along the line of the hills; readings were low within a trough running north-west and south-east between the Circars and the Punjab, and lowest within two depressions which occupied the ends of this trough. Over Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana pressure was relatively to places lying to the east and west high, and hence a shoulder or prominence of high readings was shown over this region. This shoulder is of importance, as in years of deficient rainfall it has been noticed that the falling off in the rainfall of North-Western India has been accompanied with the development of this shoulder.

The wind directions have over the greater part of the country been as steady as the distribution of pressure. North-westerly and westerly winds have prevailed over the central parts of India and the west and centre of the Peninsula, south-westerly to southerly winds over the Bay area and Burma, and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain. Over nearly the whole of the Indian region the force has been fresh to strong, and at the central stations strong gales have prevailed. On the West Coast, though the force has been fresh, it has on no occasion quite equalled the normal average strength of the month. Generally it may be said that the monsoon current has been felt throughout the week over the extreme south of the Peninsula, over the whole of the Bay area, and to a limited extent up the Gangetic plain; but that an abnormal north-westerly wind has blown over the northern part of the West Coast and the adjacent inland districts. More or less heavy rain has fallen on each day of the week in the south of the Peninsula, in Burma, and in Bengal and Assam, while showers were reported from some central stations on the 1st and 2nd, from the Gangetic plain on the 4th, and from some central stations again on the 5th and 6th.

Temperature.—In Bengal and Assam and the North-Western Provinces, where the rainfall has been unusually heavy for the time of year, the mean temperature of the week has been below the normal average, but in all other Provinces, the rainfall having been more or less slight, the temperature has been excessive.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May	June						Mean variation for week.
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·3	+0·3	+1·9	+3·1	+2·0	+1·2	+0·8	+1·1
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·9	—0·1	—1·6	—1·2	—3·8	—3·4	—3·0	—2·0
North-Western Provinces .	+0·9	+2·8	+2·5	+0·2	—7·1	—9·9	—8·4	—2·1
Punjab	+0·7	+1·1	+1·9	+5·0	+4·4	+1·8	+2·4	+2·5
Bombay	+1·4	+2·0	+2·7	+2·4	+2·5	+2·6	+2·3	+2·3
Berar and Central Provinces .	+4·2	+4·7	+4·6	+4·6	+5·3	+2·9	+0·3	+3·8
Guzerat and Central India .	+1·9	+2·6	+2·8	+4·2	+1·4	—1·6	—2·2	+1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·4	+3·7	+4·1	+5·8	+4·3	+3·0	+2·4	+3·8
Madras	+3·5	+3·1	+2·7	+0·5	—2·4	—3·2	—0·5	+0·5
Mean for whole India .	+1·5	+2·2	+2·4	+2·7	+0·7	—0·7	—0·7	+1·2

The above table shows that the general temperature of the Indian region was above the normal on 31st May; that this excess increased up to the 3rd June, when it amounted to nearly 3°; that it fell quickly on the 4th, and was below the average on the 5th and 6th. The concluding column of figures shows that, with the exception of Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces, all the Provinces had a higher temperature than usual, the greatest excess being in the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, where it amounted to nearly 4°. In the North-Western Provinces, to which region rain extended during the latter half of the week, the mean temperatures of the 5th and 6th were very largely below the normal.

The following is the record of the highest temperature recorded on each day throughout the week:

On the 31st May	Jacobabad	reported . . .	119·0°
1st June	ditto	,, . . .	117·1°
2nd ,,	ditto	,, . . .	119·5°
3rd ,,	ditto	,, . . .	122·0°
4th ,,	ditto	,, . . .	122·0°
5th ,,	Multan	,, . . .	118·3°
6th ,,	Jacobabad	,, . . .	120·5°

These figures show that the hottest region throughout has been the extreme north-west of India, and that the heat there has been excessive.

Rain has fallen in all parts of India, except some of the north-western divisions, where the weather has been fine throughout. The divisions in which there has been absolutely no rain are the Punjab (South, Central, Hill, and North-Western Divisions), Khandeish, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana. In addition to these divisions, the following had less than one-tenth of an inch as the total rainfall for the week:—The North-Western Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (West), Berar, Central India (East), and Hyderabad (South). The region over which there was either no rain or no effective rain thus comprised the greater part of North-Western India, and ran southward across Khandeish

and Berar into the Konkan and the Deccan. In all other parts of India effective rain fell, but it was only at a few divisions in North-East India that the amount received considerably exceeded the normal average. The third column of the concluding table shows that thirteen of the divisions into which India is divided for rainfall purposes have had more than the normal amount of rain during the week, and that the remaining thirty-six divisions have had less. In the case of Behar, where the normal rainfall of the week is only 0·63″, the excess is very large, the actual rain received being 3·95″, and in the case of the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), where the normal rainfall is 0·43″ and the actual is 1·92″, the excess is considerable; but in the remaining divisions the excess is generally moderate or small. The greatest deficiency of rainfall is reported from the Konkan, and is as much as 5½″. This deficiency is due to the non-advance of the monsoon current beyond Malabar. The other divisions in which considerable deficiencies exist are Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Malabar, and Coorg. As with the existing table a new rainfall season is commenced, the figures in the three last columns of the table are only a reproduction of the information shown in the first three columns, but the percentage values given in the final column show clearly the very large excess of rain which has fallen in parts of North-East India and the large deficiency on the West Coast.

The following important large falls are recorded in the table of maximum falls:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim . . .	Tavoy	Sudder . . .	8·43
Upper Burma . . .	Upper Chindwin . .	Ditto . . .	11·42
East Bengal . . .	Mymensingh . .	Netrakona . . .	8·71
Assam	Khasia Hills . .	Cherrapunji . . .	13·60
Bengal	Midnapur . . .	Tamluk . . .	8·30
	Pubna	Serajganj . . .	7·30
Behar	Durbhanga . . .	Samastipur . . .	11·20
North-Western Provinces .	Ghazipur . . .	Sudder . . .	6·05
	Gorakhpur . . .	Paraura . . .	13·90
Malabar	Calicut . . .	Ponnani . . .	16·93
	Travancore . . .	Quilon . . .	8·75
Central Provinces . .	Balaghat . . .	Behir	14·69
Madras	Vizagapatam . .	Arokapalli . . .	3·40
	Bellary . . .	Harpanahailli . .	1·20
	North Arcot . .	Vellore . . .	3·43
	Tinnevelly . . .	Tinkasi . . .	2·55

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 6th, 1891.			Rainfall data from May 31st to June 6th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·84	8·23	— 1·39	6·84	8·23	— 17
	Lower Burma	3·62	4·23	— 0·61	3·62	4·23	— 14
	Central Burma	2·39	3·56	— 1·17	2·39	3·56	— 33
	Upper Burma	2·16	?	?	2·16	?	?
	Arakan	4·36	8·65	— 4·29	4·36	8·65	— 50
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·39	4·43	— 1·04	3·39	4·43	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	7·13	7·33	— 0·20	7·13	7·33	— 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·33	3·52	— 2·19	1·33	3·52	— 62
	Deltaic Bengal	2·61	2·39	+ 0·22	2·61	2·39	+ 9
	Central Bengal	2·18	1·93	+ 0·25	2·18	1·93	+ 13
	North Bengal	1·18	4·88	— 3·70	1·18	4·88	— 76
	Orissa	0·71	1·15	— 0·44	0·71	1·15	— 36
	Chota Nagpur	1·78	1·02	+ 0·76	1·78	1·02	+ 75
	Behar (South)	3·48	0·39	+ 3·09	3·48	0·39	+ 792
	Do. (North)	4·42	0·87	+ 3·55	4·42	0·87	+ 408
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·68	0·21	+ 0·47	0·68	0·21	+ 224
	Oudh (South)	0·15	0·22	— 0·07	0·15	0·22	— 32
	Do. (North)	0·61	0·36	+ 0·25	0·61	0·36	+ 69
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·18	— 0·14	0·04	0·18	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·19	— 0·16	0·03	0·19	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·92	0·43	+ 1·49	1·92	0·43	+ 347
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0·18	0·26	— 0·08	0·18	0·26	— 31
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·59	— 0·59	0	0·59	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·33	8·95	— 1·62	7·33	8·95	— 18
	Madras (South Central)	1·41	0·88	+ 0·53	1·41	0·88	+ 60
	Coorg	2·50	6·65	— 4·15	2·50	6·65	— 62
	Mysore	1·44	1·02	+ 0·42	1·44	1·02	+ 41
	Konkan	0·10	5·66	— 5·56	0·10	5·66	— 98
	Bombay Deccan	0·36	1·70	— 1·34	0·36	1·70	— 79
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	1·37	— 1·37	0	1·37	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·04	0·92	— 0·88	0·04	0·92	— 96
	Central Provinces (West)	0·18	1·00	— 0·82	0·18	1·00	— 82
	Ditto (Central)	1·01	0·60	+ 0·41	1·01	0·60	+ 68
	Ditto (East)	0·54	0·91	— 0·37	0·54	0·91	— 41
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·61	— 0·61	0	0·61	— 100
	Kattiawar	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·05	0·74	— 0·69	0·05	0·74	— 93
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·16	0·56	— 0·40	0·16	0·56	— 72
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·75	0·66	+ 0·09	0·75	0·66	+ 14
	Ditto (*a*)	1·20	?	?	1·20	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·84	— 0·80	0·04	0·84	— 95
	Madras (Central)	0·19	1·16	— 0·97	0·19	1·16	— 84
	East Coast (Central)	0·15	0·68	— 0·53	0·15	0·68	— 78
	Ditto (South)	0·56	0·38	+ 0·18	0·56	0·38	+ 47
	Madras (South)	0·29	0·36	— 0·07	0·29	0·36	— 20

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *11th June, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rainfall good in parts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; fair in parts of Ganjam, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly; no rain in Madras; slight rain elsewhere. Condition in North Arcot and Chingleput unchanged. Prices rising in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, and South Canara; falling in Godavari, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem; and nearly stationary in other districts. Coolies employed on works on last day of the week—8,353 in Chingleput, 5,064 in the Wandiwash taluk, 1,828 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 803 in Tinnevelly, and 414 in Coimbatore. Number fed in kitchens—166, including 55 women and 68 children, in Chingleput; 734, including 123 women and 570 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 750, including 598 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain in parts of eight districts, generally slight. Standing late crops damaged by locusts or blight in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; otherwise good. Preparations for the ensuing season progressing generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rain over the whole Province, and in some parts excessive. Rain is retarding cultivation. General prospects of crops good. Early rice and jute still being sown in some districts and coming on well. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops and late rice progressing. Sugarcane flourishing and indigo prospects satisfactory. In Patna and Sarun locusts were reported last week to have done slight injury to crops. Prices of common rice have slightly risen in a few districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather generally unsettled; heavy rain has fallen in Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Lucknow, and light showers in most other districts. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition. *Kharif* operations going on. Markets well supplied and prices stationary; the latter show a tendency to rise in Gorakhpur and Partabgarh. Export continues from Moradabad and Meerut. Locusts passed over Fyzabad, Kumaon, and Meerut; slight damage reported from Fyzabad.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th June.*—No rain, except a slight fall in Shahpur. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* going on; rain wanted for *kharif* in Hissar. Condition of extra *rabi* and *kharif* reported good in certain districts. Locusts are reported to have appeared in most districts, and slight damage has been done by them in some. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather hot, with frequent clouds and showers of rain in places. Land being prepared for

monsoon sowings. Rice sowings commenced in Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur. Flights of locusts passed over Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts, but did no damage.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Reaping of dry-weather paddy practically finished, and ploughing for the wet-weather crop begun in several districts. The price of paddy has fluctuated very little.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late and sowing of early rice continue. Tea and other crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain reported throughout the Mysore State. Standing crops good, except in parts of the Kolar, Mysore, and Shimoga districts, where more rain is needed. Ploughing operations generally in progress; outturn of harvests fair. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar district.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. The south-west monsoon has set in. Weather favourable for rice cultivation. Ploughing and preparation of nurseries in progress. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall moderate in the Wun and Ellichpur districts during the week. Weather hot. Land is being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crops. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and Wun district. Fodder insufficient in the Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Chikhli taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Prices almost stationary.

Rainfall slight in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *tabi* crops still continues. Prices—wheat $12\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $12\frac{1}{4}$, white *juar* $20\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juar* 21, and *tur* $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Slight rain, except in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Slight rain in three States; moderate at Dholepur. Locusts have appeared in some districts of Marwar and at Dungarpur. Cattle dying in Todgarh district and in poor condition at Bikanir and Kishangarh. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli and Ajmere-Merwara. Prices steady generally. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara. 5,939 persons employed on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 62 persons who are unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rain general. Weather cloudy. Indian-corn damaged by rain. Early rice progressing; late rice being sown.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII OF 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 24th May 1890.			Week ending 23rd May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
May 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,53,371	559	1,526	11,08,711	727	71,80,656	610	82,48,368	714	10,67,652	...
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,333	146	57	10,389	182	76,503	174	89,493	207	12,960	...
ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	98,059	151	712	1,15,120	162	7,77,044	155	8,88,460	165	1,11,416	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	141	10,265	73	199	10,943	55	67,260	62	87,942	58	20,682	...
ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	563	85,787	152	831	1,33,799	161	6,25,313	152	11,67,029	185	5,41,716	...
ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	71,341	95	752	1,09,934	146	5,98,634	103	8,61,230	151	2,62,596	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,90,283	233	1,672	4,64,000	278	29,08,627	230	34,00,617	269	4,31,990	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (*e*)	979	96,950	99	1,073	1,02,443	95	7,13,738	95	8,23,497	102	1,09,759	...
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	18,585	63	296	30,500	103	1,47,932	65	1,98,034	88	50,102	...
ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,15,781	157	901	1,53,987	171	9,09,115	160	11,27,165	165	2,18,050	...
	TOTAL	7,372	17,48,755	237	8,019	22,39,826	279	1,40,64,822	248	1,68,91,745	279	28,26,923	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
May 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,40,155	183	2,395	5,00,237	209	38,87,128	210	41,05,773	226	2,18,645	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,44,331	209	692	2,14,155	309	12,51,798	234	17,52,269	334	5,00,471	...
ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,68,023	225	777	1,92,740	248	13,72,882	238	16,17,715	275	2,44,833	...
ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	11,421	91	125	13,410	107	93,886	97	1,10,662	117	16,776	...
ditto	Nalháti	27	1,527	57	27	1,780	66	13,630	65	11,694	57	...	1,936
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	220	31	8	264	33	1,721	32	2,515	42	794	...
ditto	Jorhát	25	991	40	25	881	35	6,203	29	6,891	32	688	...
ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	1,01,814	184	556	96,193	173	8,59,350	201	8,81,511	209	22,161	...
	TOTAL	4,575	8,63,482	190	4,603	10,19,660	221	74,86,598	212	84,89,030	244	10,02,432	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	9,04,630	606	1,492	12,93,438	867	78,26,354	680	1,01,50,946	899	23,24,592	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,65,263	792	461	3,65,001	792	28,75,748	809	27,11,215	777	...	1,64,533
ditto	Madras	840	1,62,148	193	840	1,76,892	211	13,01,021	201	13,02,879	205	1,858	...
	TOTAL	2,793	14,32,041	513	2,793	18,35,331	657	1,20,03,123	557	1,41,65,040	670	21,61,917	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		14,740	40,49,278	275	15,417	50,94,817	330	3,35,54,543	296	3,95,45,815	339	59,91,272	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,33,397	125	1,66,09,242	142	23,75,845	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,21,146	171	2,29,36,573	197	36,15,427	...
	Assisted Companies.												
May 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	19,684	122	...	...	1,59,593	130	1,59,593	...
ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,041	230	22	6,072	276	53,190	313	55,248	331	2,058	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	8,227	123	67	7,377	110	63,562	123	67,660	133	4,098	...
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 69,225	132	(*m*) 61,526	120	...	7,699
	TOTAL	89	13,268	149	251	33,133	132	1,85,977	144	3,44,027	138	1,58,050	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	52,214	147	354	50,721	143	4,14,834	152	3,97,575	148	...	17,259
ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,625	79	72	5,620	78	41,282	91	39,391	72	...	1,891
ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,028	38	68	3,600	53	9,463	45	31,268	61	21,805	...
ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,193	92	13	1,800	138	(*n*) 3,492	92	11,479	117	7,987	...
	TOTAL	453	59,060	130	507	61,741	122	4,69,071	137	4,79,713	125	10,642	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
May 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	70,260	84	1,29,812	159	59,552	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
May 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,162	58	188	8,500	45	67,780	71	69,525	51	1,745	...
ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	44,601	134	334	38,576	115	3,77,662	147	2,94,973	117	...	82,689
ditto	Morvi	94	8,243	88	94	7,202	77	61,656	85	57,910	81	...	3,746
	TOTAL	550	60,006	109	616	54,278	88	5,07,098	119	4,22,408	92	...	84,690

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 24th May 1890.

SIMLA, *the 11th June, 1891.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	3,01	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92	2,73	1,15	2,36	6,24	3,10	1,57	30	4,97	96	38	19	1,53	1,66	38	57	2,61	1,43	17	12,06	13,66	9,88	3,65	13,53	15,48	29,01	1891-92

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th June 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Legislative Department,—No. 1134, dated the 18th June, 1891.

Read the following paper:

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 14, dated 14th May, 1891.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch No. 11, dated the 8th of April, 1891, transmitting an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which Your Excellency has signified your assent.

Act [No. X of 1891] to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. I have to inform you that I have considered the Act in Council, and that it will be left to its operation.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the above despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local official Gazettes, and to the Chief Commissioners of Ajmere-Merwara and British Baluchistan for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 13th, 1891.

With one important exception, the general conditions over India have been fairly similar to those reported last week. Pressure has been highest in the extreme south and lowest over Northern India, and the intervening gradients have been fairly steep. The difference in the pressure distribution of the two weeks has laid in the difference of the position of the trough of lowest pressure. During last week this trough stretched south-east and north-west between the Circars and the south of the Punjab. In consequence moist winds from the Bay passed freely round the eastern end of the trough, and penetrated to a considerable distance north-westward into the Gangetic plain. Quite at the commencement of the week under review this trough began a northerly movement, and by the close of the week the chart showed it pressed closely against the foot of the hills. In consequence, during a large part of the week, there were no gradients for easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and dry westerly winds from the Western desert and the dry regions beyond blew across Northern India, and the weather was dry and very hot. Between the 7th and the 9th the barometer fell rather briskly over North-West India, and a small depression was formed over the south of the Punjab. This depression gave duststorms and thunderstorms to North-West India, but the amounts were not large. In Malabar very variable winds were experienced, and the rain was heavy on most days. In other parts of the Peninsula and over the central parts of the country a very strong westerly wind prevailed, while over the Bay area and Burma a strong steady monsoon has blown. In Northern India the directions were variable at first, but, as the trough of lowest pressure approached the hills, strong westerly winds set in down the Gangetic plain.

The daily distribution of rain was as follows:—On the 7th rain was falling in the west and south of the Peninsula, in Burma, Bengal, and North-West India, and one or two showers were reported from the Central Provinces. On the 8th the rain had practically ceased in North-West India, but the area of fall was little changed elsewhere. On the 9th the only alteration was the increased heaviness of the rainfall in parts of Burma and Bengal. On the 10th rain had again extended into North-West India, and continued in the other regions mentioned above. The fall was very heavy in Lower Burma and moderately heavy in Malabar. On the 11th there was no change, but on the 12th rain had ceased in North-West and Central India and the greater part of Bengal, and was practically confined to Malabar, Burma, and Assam. Similar conditions prevailed on the 13th.

Temperature has for the whole of India been slightly lower than usual for the first four days of the week. On the 11th the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal, and on the final two days was between 1° and 2° above. An area of exceptionally high temperature was shown over the Peninsula on the

7th, the greatest excess of temperature being 6° at Secunderabad. This area gradually extended northward until it embraced really the whole of the Indian region. By the 12th the maximum excess was $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at Nagpur, and on the 13th was $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at the same station.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June							Mean variation for week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·7	−0·7	−1·7	−2·8	−3·2	−3·7	−1·6	−1·9
Bengal and Assam	−1·7	−2·4	−1·8	−1·6	−1·8	+0·1	+1·6	−1·1
North-Western Provinces	−8·4	−6·8	−3·5	−3·7	−3·6	−0·8	+1·6	−3·6
Punjab	−0·3	−0·8	+0·6	−0·4	−0·9	−3·3	−0·4	−0·8
Bombay	+3·3	+3·3	+3·0	+2·1	+2·9	+3·1	+4·0	+3·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+0·6	+0·8	+1·5	+2·6	+3·0	+6·6	+6·8	+3·1
Guzerat and Central India	−1·4	−0·7	−2·8	−1·3	−0·6	+2·7	+2·2	−0·3
Sind and Rajputana	−0·9	+0·5	+0·4	+1·7	+2·0	+3·0	+0·1	+1·0
Madras	+1·5	+2·0	+2·7	+1·9	+1·9	+2·3	+2·8	+2·2
Mean for whole India	−0·7	−0·5	−0·2	−0·2	0	+1·1	+1·9	+0·2

The above figures show that Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Central India had a lower temperature than usual, the greatest deficiency being $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand, Bombay and the Central Provinces (from which region the normal rainfall held off) had a mean temperature of 3° and Madras a mean temperature of 2° above the average.

The absolute maximum temperatures on each day were as follows:

7th	June	Jacobabad	...	...	...	120·5°
8th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	120·0°
9th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	120·0°
10th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	119·0°
11th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	120·0°
12th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	119·5°
13th	,,	ditto	...	...	...	114·2°

The absolutely hottest region has hence been Sind throughout the week, but relatively to the normal the maxima reported from parts of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country have been higher than those reported from North-West India.

Rain.—The concluding table of the present summary shows that during the week under review rain has fallen in all the divisions of India, except Khandeish, Berar, Kattiawar, Sind, and Rajputana (West). In addition to the divisions where there has been absolutely no rain must be included the following divisions, which received less than one-tenth of an inch—*viz.*, the Punjab (West), Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (West), Guzerat, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central). Combining these two lists, it appears that the extreme north-west of India, the west of the central parts of the country, and the greater part of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, had either absolutely or practically no rain. In all other parts of India effective rain fell. The largest amounts were received by Tenasserim and

Lower Burma, which recorded an average fall for the district of over 16 inches. These were followed by 10 inches in Arakan, 9 inches in Assam (Surma), and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Malabar. Except that Tenasserim and Lower Burma had more and Arakan less than usual, the distribution of rainfall with respect to its ordinary distribution throughout the different divisions of India was fairly normal. The third column of the table shows that the total rainfall of the week has been considerably less than usual, the only divisions exhibiting any excess being Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Behar (North), the Punjab (Central and Submontane), and Madras (South Central). Of these seven divisions, it was only the two first that had any important excess, the rainfall in the other five being only very slightly more than the normal. The greatest actual excess was in Lower Burma, where more than three times the average fell. The most marked cases of deficiency were North Bengal, where only half the normal was received, and the Konkan, where only one-fourth was received. In several other divisions the deficiency relatively to the normal was as great, or even greater; but the ordinary rainfall in these divisions was lighter, and hence the deficiency was less marked, and was probably less important. In the eastern half of the Peninsula the normal average rainfall for all divisions for the past week is about half an inch and the actual average was only one-tenth inch, so that only about one-fifth of the usual fall was received.

The final column of the table shows that throughout nearly the whole of the Indian region the rains so far have been very deficient, or have not commenced at all. Southern Burma, Behar, the submontane districts of North-West India, and parts of South Madras are the only divisions in which there has been any excess. In nearly all other places there is considerable deficiency.

It is only in North-East India and the south-west of the Peninsula that falls of any magnitude are reported this week. The following are the more important:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim . . .	Amherst . . .	Sudder . . .	18·69
Lower Burma . . .	Bassein . . .	Ditto . . .	23·31
Central Burma . . .	Shwegyin . . .	Kyaikto . . .	12·06
Upper Burma . . .	Magok . . .	Sudder . . .	5·91
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto . . .	18·54
East Bengal . . .	Mymensingh . .	Kishoreganj . . .	12·12
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder . . .	26·70
North Bengal . . .	Darjeeling . . .	Ditto . . .	8·77
Malabar	South Kanara . .	Kasaragod . . .	15·17
Madras	Nilgiris . . .	Devala . . .	6·21
Konkan	North Kanara . .	Bhatkal . . .	15·38

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO JUNE 13TH, 1891. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall from May 31st to June 6th.	Excess or defect (normal being taken as 100) expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	16·42	9·60	+ 6·82	24·19	17·82	
	Lower Burma	16·31	4·50	+11·81	19·92	8·72	
	Central Burma	4·66	4·64	+ 0·02	7·05	8·20	
	Upper Burma	2·53	?	?	4·68	?	
	Arakan	10·15	12·30	— 2·15	12·86	20	
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	4·74	5·64	— 0·90	8·13		
	Assam (Surma)	9·32	9·50	— 0·18	16·45	16·8	
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·00	4·00	— 1·00	4·33	7·52	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1·87	2·82	— 0·95	4·48	5·22	14
	Central Bengal	1·74	2·65	— 0·91	3·91	4·58	15
	North Bengal	3·10	6·35	— 3·25	4·28	11·23	— 62
	Orissa	0·55	[illegible]	— 1·13	1·26	2·81	— 55
	Chota Nagpur	0·76	[illegible]	— 1·09	2·54	2·[illegible]	— 11
	Behar (South)	0	[illegible]	— 0·70	4·35	1·96	+ 122
	Do. (North)	2·43	[illegible]	+ 0·06	6·84	3·24	+ 111
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·43	0·97	— 0·54	1·11	1·19	— 7
	Oudh (South)	0·12	0·80	— 0·68	0·27	1·02	— 74
	Do. (North)	0·29	0·94	— 0·65	0·90	1·30	— 31
	North-Western [illegible]inces (Central).	0·36	0·74	— 0·38	0·40	0·92	— 57
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·47	0·51	— 0·04	0·49	0·70	— 30
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·00	1·02	— 0·02	2·92	1·15	+ 101
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·13	0·17	— 0·02	0·15	0·36	— 58
	Do. (Central)	0·46	0·24	+ 0·22	0·46	0·46	0
	Do. (Submontane)	0·55	0·36	+ 0·19	0·73	0·62	+ 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·56	0·89	— 0·33	0·56	1·47	— 62
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·29	— 0·15	0·14	0·47	— 70
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·12	— 0·07	0·06	0·19	— 68
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	8·86	9·46	— 0·60	16·19	18·41	— 12
	Madras (South Central)	1·11	0·62	+ 0·49	2·52	1·50	+ 68
	Coorg	4·47	7·15	— 2·68	6·97	13·80	— 49
	Mysore	0·08	0·86	— 0·78	1·52	1·88	— 19
	Konkan	1·68	6·96	— 5·26	1·78	12·62	— 86
	Bombay Deccan	0·08	1·28	— 1·20	0·44	2·98	— 85
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	1·43	— 1·43	0	2·80	— 100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	1·84	— 1·84	0·04	2·76	— 99
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	1·52	— 1·50	0·20	2·53	— 92
	Ditto (Central)	0·40	1·73	— 1·33	1·42	2·33	— 39
	Ditto (East)	0·26	1·97	— 1·71	0·81	2·87	— 72
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0·01	0·93	— 0·92	0·01	1·54	— 99
	Kattiawar	0	0·49	— 0·49	0	0·70	— 100
	Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·09	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·11	1·27	— 1·16	0·16	2·01	— 92
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·15	0·70	— 0·55	0·30	1·26	— 76
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·39	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·06	0·27	— 0·21	1·14	1·45	— 21
	Ditto (a)	0·10	?	?	1·30	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·02	0·88	— 0·86	0·06	1·72	— 97
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·68	— 0·60	0·26	1·84	— 86
	East Coast (Central)	0·03	0·41	— 0·38	0·18	1·08	— 63
	Ditto (South)	0·27	0·34	— 0·07	0·82	0·72	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0·14	0·35	— 0·21	0·45	0·71	— 37

SIMLA, *18th June, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th June.*—No rain in Nellore and Madras; good in South Canara, Malabar, and Travancore; fair in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris; and slight elsewhere. Prices slightly rising in Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar; falling in Kistna, Anantapur, and Madura; and nearly stationary elsewhere. Recent rains have slightly improved pasture, but otherwise situation in Chingleput and North Arcot remains unchanged. Coolies employed on works on last day of the week—7,816 in the Chingleput district, 4,873 in the Wandiwash taluk, and 2,631 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 800 on twenty-eight minor irrigation works in Tinnevelly, 452 in Coimbatore, and 297 in the Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah. Number fed at kitchens—209, including 81 women and 71 children, in Chingleput; 752, including 124 women and 586 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 782 including 614 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari, North Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain in eleven districts, but very slight and insufficient for sowing purposes. Standing crops injured by blight, locusts, or other insects in parts of Sind; otherwise good. Preparation for the season progressing in most districts, but retarded in parts for want of rain.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rain less as week advanced, and has now ceased generally. Weather hot and oppressive. A break in the rains has facilitated cultivation and improved the young rice, jute, and sugarcane plants, which have suffered from the late excessive rain. Sowings are in rapid progress, and in some districts transplanting of winter rice seedlings has begun. Indigo is doing well, and the *cheena* and *mung* crops are being harvested. Flights of locusts passed over Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, and Lohardugga, doing but little damage to the crops. Prices of common rice continue stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with storms and slight rain in most districts. In Ballia, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Saharanpur only has the fall been over 1 inch. Preparations for *kharif* going on. Supplies ample and prices generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in Benares, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Kumaon. Export continues from Meerut. Flights of locusts reported from ten districts; in Kumaon only was a little injury done to young millets.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices rising in Delhi; falling in Shahpur and Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops nearly over; ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* in progress; more rain wanted in Hissar. Condition of extra *rabi* crops is reported good from certain

districts. Locusts in most districts; they are disappearing from Rawalpindi. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather generally cloudy and hot, with showers in places. Land being prepared for monsoon sowings. Rice is being sown in some districts. Water-supply deficient in Raipur and Nimar. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet-weather crop has commenced in some districts, but not as yet generally. In Upper Burma ploughing for cotton and sesamum is in progress. The price of paddy has risen in six and fallen in five districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice over; ploughing for and sowing of late rice progressing. Planting of sugarcane continues. Prospects good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall general; good in the Malnad taluk. Standing crops in good condition. More rain still wanted in parts. Ploughing operations in progress and outturn of harvests fair. Prices risen slightly in Bangalore.

Rainfall good in Coorg. Ploughing of rice fields continues. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather hot in Berar. No rain. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crops. Fodder insufficient in three taluks and in the Wun and Akola districts. Water deficient in the Murtazapur taluk and the Wun district. Prices slightly risen in the Amraoti and Kelapur taluks.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops concluded. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain, except in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Rain much wanted in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Pasturage scarce in Barwani.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain in three States; moderate rain in Ulwar and Bikanir. Agricultural operations progressing in five States. Locusts passed over Ajmere district from north to south. Cattle dying in Todgarh district for want of fodder, and in poor condition at Bikanir, Kishengarh, and Kherwara; elsewhere in fair condition. Pasturage or fodder scarce in four States and at Deoli, Kherwara, and Ajmere-Merwara. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; about 5,979 persons on relief works. Gratuitous relief given to 90 persons who are unable to work. Prices of foodgrains steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Weather cloudy, but less showery than last week. Sun wanted for paddy and Indian-corn. Prices very high, inferior rice and wheat flour selling at 7 seers per rupee.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 31st May 1890.			Week ending 30th May 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease in 1891-92.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
6th June 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,30,497	544	1,526	10,41,552	683	80,11,153	602	92,89,860	710	12,78,707	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,931	141	57	8,911	156	84,534	170	98,374	201	13,840	...
30th May 1891	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	94,224	145	712	1,01,080	142	8,71,268	154	9,89,540	163	1,18,272	...
30th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	10,273	73	199	10,644	53	77,533	63	99,054	58	21,521	...
6th June 1891	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	584	79,290	136	831	1,45,855	176	7,04,603	149	13,12,884	184	6,08,281	...
6th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	68,563	91	752	1,09,110	145	6,67,197	102	9,71,279	151	3,04,082	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,81,027	228	1,672	4,75,000	284	33,49,655	230	38,86,194	271	5,36,539	...
30th May 1891	Southern Mahratta (*e*)	979	1,05,137	107	1,073	1,10,109	103	8,18,875	96	9,29,542	102	1,10,667	...
30th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	22,446	76	296	33,617	114	1,70,378	66	2,28,994	90	58,616	...
30th ditto	South Indian (*f*)	737	1,36,204	185	901	1,48,827	165	10,45,319	163	12,76,601	165	2,31,282	...
	Total	7,393	17,35,692	235	8,019	21,84,705	272	1,58,00,515	247	1,90,82,322	278	32,81,807	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
6th June 1891	North-Western (*g*)	2,399	4,74,383	198	2,395	5,76,600	241	43,61,511	209	46,82,373	228	3,20,862	...
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,49,851	217	692	2,12,462	307	14,01,649	232	20,24,257	3[illegible]	6,22,608	...
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,96,230	263	777	1,80,910	233	15,69,112	241	17,45,772	262	1,76,660	...
6th ditto	Bengal Central (*h*)	125	18,527	148	125	12,200	98	1,12,413	103	1,21,652	114	9,239	...
6th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,695	100	27	2,030	75	16,325	69	14,049	61	...	2,276
30th May 1891	Cherra-Companyganj	7	170	24	8	267	33	1,891	29	2,782	41	891	...
30th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,341	54	25	1,353	54	7,544	31	8,244	37	700	...
30th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	1,03,967	188	556	1,06,150	191	9,63,317	209	9,87,661	207	24,344	...
	Total	4,575	9,47,164	207	4,605	10,91,972	237	84,33,762	211	95,86,790	243	11,53,028	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th May 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,492	8,96,260	601	1,492	12,07,502	809	87,22,614	671	1,13,64,685	889	26,42,071	...
6th June 1891	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,37,333	732	461	3,63,000	787	32,13,081	800	30,62,717	775	...	1,50,364
6th ditto	Madras	840	1,94,682	232	840	1,85,297	221	14,95,703	204	14,86,406	206	...	9,297
	Total	2,793	14,28,275	511	2,793	17,55,799	629	1,34,31,398	552	1,59,13,808	665	24,82,410	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	14,761	41,11,131	279	15,417	50,32,476	326	3,76,65,675	294	4,45,82,920	338	69,17,245	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,93,784	125	1,87,24,826	142	27,31,042	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,71,891	169	2,58,58,094	196	41,86,203	...
	Assisted Companies.												
6th June 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	17,849	110	...	...	1,77,442	128	1,77,442	...
6th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,469	294	22	5,177	235	59,659	311	60,425	320	766	...
30th May 1891	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	7,627	114	67	6,116	91	71,189	122	74,072	129	2,883	...
23rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*) 78,135	130	(*m*) 71,048	120	...	7,087
	Total	89	14,096	158	251	29,142	116	2,08,983	144	3,82,987	130	1,74,004	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
30th May 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	49,828	140	354	51,993	147	4,64,662	151	4,49,568	148	...	15,094
6th June 1891	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,296	73	72	6,030	84	45,579	89	47,167	76	1,588	...
6th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,115	41	68	4,100	60	10,578	45	36,185	62	25,607	...
6th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,374	106	13	1,320	102	(*n*) 4,866	95	12,646	114	7,780	...
	Total	453	56,613	125	507	63,443	125	5,25,685	135	5,45,566	126	19,881	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
6th June 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	11,922	111	108	13,216	122	82,182	87	1,43,028	155	60,845	...
	Lines owned and worked by Native States.												
6th June 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,244	58	188	8,700	46	75,024	69	81,327	56	6,303	...
6th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	45,844	138	334	34,282	103	4,23,506	146	3,28,796	115	...	94,710
30th May 1891	Morvi	94	8,196	87	94	7,381	79	69,852	85	64,533	80	...	5,319
	Total	550	61,284	111	616	50,363	82	5,68,382	119	4,74,656	91	...	93,726

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Kolhapur State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1891.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th to 31st May 1890.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Offg. Under-Secre

Simla, *the 19th June, 1891.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1891.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 1	11 1	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	7 5	7 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	11 3	13 4	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	16 2	17 12
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	11 15	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	208 14	208 14	16 10	16 10
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	11 1	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	12 7	13 13	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	103 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	13 6	...	...	11 11	12 11	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	14 8	12 14	...	...	9 10	9 4	10 8	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 8	23 0	22 0	8 4	8 4	65 0	65 0	15 3	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 6	14 9	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	19 8	18 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	18 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	*	*	...	...	12 6	11 12	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	8 0	7 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 6	8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 8
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8

Eastern hill tracts—																																				
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 6¼	11 6¼	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0								
Hill Tipperah	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)								
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	2 12	3 8								
Eastern—																																				
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 13	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10								
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0								
Chittagong	12 8	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	17 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0								
Tipperah	11 12	10 0	...	...	13 2	10 10	15 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11								
Dacca	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 12								
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 8	11 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8								
Deltaic—																																				
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0								
24-Pergunnahs	12 12	12 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12								
Midnapore	13 4	13 4	...	...	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	10 10	10 10								
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8								
Calcutta	12 5	12 4	20 2	18 14	9 0	9 2	13 7	13 12	20 0	18 14	11 7	10 14	...	...	11 6	10 11	16 10	16 10	...	...	15 13	15 4	90 0	90 8	10 12	10 10								
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0								
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	14 14	22 14	22 14	13 5½	13 5½	15 4	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	22 14	...	...	17 12½	17 12½	...	...	9 13	9 13								
Jessore	12 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2								
Furreedpore	20 0	19 0	22 0	29 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0								
Central—																																				
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 4	10 4								
Burdwan	12 8	12 12	40 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	11 3	10 9½								
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8								
Moorshedabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4								
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0								
Pubna	16 8	17 4	...	...	7 0	7 5	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 12	...	...	18 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15								
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0								
Rajshahye	13 8	15 0	26 4	26 4	13 8	13 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 8	...	...	19 3	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9								
Maldah	17 4	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8								
Northern—																																				
Rungpore	10 5	10 10	...	...	10 8	9 6	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6								
Dinagepore	13 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0								
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0								
Darjeeling	9 0	12 0	10 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0								
Orissa—																																				
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13								
Cuttack	10 8	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0								
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0								
Chota-Nagpur—																																				
Singhbhoom	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0								
Manbhoom	11 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 14								
Lohardugga	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 13 0 †	24 0	14 0	14 0	15 12 to 17 0	15 8 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	13 12 to 16 0	...	...	17 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	150 0	150 0	9 4	9 4								
Hazáribágh	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0								

(a) Not stated. * Not procurable. † Not sold. ‡ Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	16 0	26 8	25 8	10 12	10 8	13 14	15 0	16 13	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 9	21 0	24 0	21 0	14 12	16 0	17 9	18 0	170 0	164 0	10 8	10 8
Gya	14 0	14 8	24 0	22 0	10 8	9 12	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	14 8 to 16 0	14 12 to 15 12	22 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	130 0	126 0	10 14	10 12
Shahabad	15 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	115 0	115 0	9 8	9 8
Bhágalpur	16 6	15 2	25 4	25 4	13 14	13 4	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	20 3	20 3	18 15	18 15	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	16 8	14 0	26 0	23 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	150 0	10 0	11 4
Sarun	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 4	16 0	16 6	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Chumparun	16 8	15 0	26 8	24 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 11	12 3	17 5½	17 5½	9 8	9 3	13 13	15 3	15 7	15 11½	...‡	14 10	...	...‡	12 8	13 4	17 9	17 5½	16 8	16 8	19 0	18 7	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 2
Ghazipur	12 14	14 3	18 0	19 5	7 1	7 1	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	25 12	20 10	10 5	12 14	19 5	19 5	...	...	18 0	16 1	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 8	13 4	18 12	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	13 12	12 11	18 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	15 0	...	15 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 4	...	...	20 0	19 4	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	17 8	17 0	21 0	20 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 8
Fatehpur	15 12	15 12	20 4	20 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamírpur	18 4	17 0	19 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	21 0†	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	17 0	...‡	21 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	22 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	15 8	19 4	19 2	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 12	18 0	18 12	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	17 12	18 2	21 0	19 2	22 0	21 2	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 12
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	5 12	5 12	8 6	8 0	...	18 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	20 0	18 12	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Mainpuri	16 0	16 4	19 0	19 8	4 8	4 8	9 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 2	17 4	22 4	22 4	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	14 12	15 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	16 12	16 3	21 0	22 14	7 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	...	...	21 4	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 4	14 0	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	20 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 8	14 0	22 4	23 8	5 0	5 4	8 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	23 4	21 0	19 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 0	17 0	23 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	15 8	14 8	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	19 4	18 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 7	15 8	20 4	20 10	8 12	9 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	14 12	20 0	18 8	8 14	8 14	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	6 9	17 11	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	13 15	19 12	19 12	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	7 8	7 3	18 14	18 14	15 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	24 8§	24 8§	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	22 12	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	23 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0
Budaun	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	18 4	18 4	25 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	16 14	15 —	22 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 4	...	...	20 0	...	150 0	150 0	10 13	10 13
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 15	18 12	7 10½	7 8	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	†	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	‡	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Ferozepore	16 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	105 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	280 0	300 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	15 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	140 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	‡	†	13 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 8
Jullundur	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	‡	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	105 0	110 0	12 14	13 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	8 7	8 7
Kángra	17 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	14 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	140 0	240 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	13 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	*	†	20 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	*	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	85 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kohát	15 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	17 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	‡	220 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	20 0	19 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	70 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	16 0	16 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	23 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	94 0	100 0	37 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	15 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
D. G. Khan	15 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	20 0	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	10 8	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 4	12 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 4	12 2	17 10	18 1	7 11	7 14	10 0	10 0	18 6	18 4	29 14	26 9	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 12	9 12	11 8	8 8	8 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 8	15 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	71 0	8 0	8 0
Bombay—																										

| | | |

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1891—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 2	11 14	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 13	11 5	11 5	11 13	19 10	19 13	20 11	20 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	18 8	18 8	15 6	16 13	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	20 14	20 14	21 5	21 5	25 11	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 0	11 13	11 10	13 0	32 8	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	25 3	25 3	21 10	21 10	30 2	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 2	12 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 13	11 3	24 2	24 14	*	21 0	25 8	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	29 2	29 2	24 6	23 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 14	138 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 2	116 10	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 2	28 2	29 11	29 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 3	26 6	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 2	11 11	10 10	21 10	20 10	22 10	18 13	21 2	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 5	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 14	10 13	10 14	19 6	19 10	18 3	17 13	22 6	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	11 5	*	*	17 3	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 8	10 3	...	...	9 11	10 5	11 5	11 5	20 14	*	17 5	*	24 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	11 5	11 13	12 5	12 5	*	*	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 5
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	23 3	23 3	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	11 3	11 14	...	...	10 13	11 8	11 2	11 13	19 10	18 14	19 2	19 11	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 10
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 13	10 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 13	11 13	19 6	19 13	17 10	17 10	21 5	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 8	8 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	24 0	25 0	18 0	17 6	25 0	27 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 0	11 14	10 8	11 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	144 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	9 7	12 10	...	...	9 7	10 8	10 8	11 9	29 11	29 6	...	...	30 7	31 3	...	...	12 10	13 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Chitaldroog	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	42 0	44 0	44 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 20th, 1891.

The charts of the past week show no important change in the distribution of pressure or the winds. The chart of the 14th showed a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay, and a narrow trough of low pressure pressed closely against the foot of the hills in the north. Between these two regions the gradients were moderate. There was a very large excess of pressure as compared with the normal over the Bombay Presidency—more particularly over Guzerat and the North Konkan. Hence abnormal gradients for north-westerly winds were shown over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula. The wind was variable on the West Coast and north-westerly and westerly over other parts of the Indian region, except the Bay area, where the direction was south. These conditions continued during the 15th, but on the 16th a slight modification was introduced by a rapid barometric fall taking place in the north-west, and the production of a slight depression over the south of the Punjab. On the 17th the chart exhibited no change of importance, but on the 18th a barometric rise set in, which was felt all over the country, but was most brisk in the north. Hence both the depression in the South Punjab and that lying along the foot of the hills commenced a move southward, and a high pressure area was established in the north-west of the Punjab. At the same time the wind became more northerly than before. These conditions lasted during the 19th and 20th.

Owing to the distribution of pressure above described, conditions have been most unfavourable for the proper advance of the monsoon current. In Northern India, owing to the position of the trough of low pressure, there have been no gradients for south-easterly winds, and dry westerly winds have blown right across Northern India up to the hills. On the other hand, all over Central and Southern India the distribution of pressure has favoured north-westerly instead of the normal south-westerly winds, and there has hardly been any sign of the monsoon over the Indian Peninsula. In the Bay conditions have been more favourable. Southerly winds have prevailed at the head of the Bay and south-westerly winds over Burma. The former appear to have been a continuation of the westerly current crossing India, so that the only moisture they carried was the small amount collected during their passage over the head of the Bay, and the rainfall was consequently small. Burma seems to have been the only place where anything approaching real monsoon weather was experienced, and there the rain was general and fairly heavy.

Temperature.—Owing to the continued absence of rain, the temperature of the week has been higher than usual. The amount of this excess has varied according to the liability of the different divisions to have heavy rain during the present week. Thus the Central Provinces, Central India, and the West Coast, where under ordinary conditions heavy rain would have been experienced, the excess has been large; while, on the contrary, in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana,

where under ordinary conditions comparatively little rain would have fallen, and where a cool northerly wind has been experienced instead of an excess, there has been a deficiency.

The following table shows the variation of temperature from the normal average on each day for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June							Mean variation for week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·4	—1·6	+1·3	+1·0	+2·2	+1·7	— 0·3	+0·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·8	+2·5	+2·2	+3·1	+2·8	+3·3	+ 4·1	+2·8
North-Western Provinces	+2·8	+2·2	+0·3	+0·3	+2·0	+2·0	+ 3·3	+1·8
Punjab	—0·6	—3·1	—3·9	—4·6	—3·0	—3·2	— 0·3	—2·7
Bombay	+3·4	+3·7	+3·8	+4·4	+4·5	+4·8	+ 4·8	+4·2
Central Provinces	+7·0	+6·1	+6·2	+5·8	+7·3	+4·3	+10·8	+6·8
Guzerat and Central India	+2·6	+1·7	+1·8	+2·2	+2·7	+3·9	+ 4·2	+2·7
Sind and Rajputana	—0·8	—2·2	—1·3	—0·3	—1·5	—0·9	+ 1·9	—0·7
Madras	+4·0	+3·4	+3·7	+3·7	+1·5	+2·6	+ 1·9	+3·0
Mean for whole India	+2·4	+1·4	+1·6	+1·7	+2·1	+2·1	+ 3·4	+2·1

The above figures show that on the mean of the week there was a deficiency of $2\frac{1}{2}°$ in the Punjab and of $\frac{1}{2}°$ in Sind and Rajputana. In all the other Provinces there was an excess, which ranged from nearly 1° in Burma to nearly 7° in the Central Provinces. For the whole of India there was an average excess of 2°. The warmest day was the 20th, when the excess for the whole of India amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}°$. The excess in the maximum values in the Central Provinces on this day was very remarkable, as the following figures show:

	Max.	Excess.		Max.	Excess.
Akola	111·6	+14·7	Nagpur	111·8	+15·5
Amraoti	111·8	+16·2	Seoni	107·2	+14·6
Khandwa	109·7	+12·7	Jubbulpore	108·0	+12·7
Hoshangabad	110·5	+13·8	Raipur	110·3	+15·5

The absolute maximum temperatures on each day were:

On the 14th 112·4° at Sirsa.
" " 15th 114·1° " Rajahmundry.
" " 16th 110·7° " Masulipatam.
" " 17th 112·7° " Jacobabad.
" " 18th 111·2° " Masulipatam.
" " 19th 111·4° " Allahabad.
" " 20th 112·7° " Jacobabad.

The varying regions from which these absolute maxima were reported show the uniformity of the heat throughout the Indian region.

Rain.—The rainfall of the past week has been lighter and less extensive than during the week before. Combining the divisions in which there has been absolutely no rain with those in which the total average rainfall of the week has been less than one-tenth of an inch, it appears that the whole of the Gangetic plain and its neighbourhood from Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Behar, north-westward through the North-Western Provinces to the north-west of the Punjab, the

whole of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, Khandeish, and the Circars had no effective rain. On the other hand, North-Eastern India (including Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal), the west of the Peninsula, and a large part of Madras received effective rain. The heaviest rainfall received was 17 inches in Tenasserim: this was followed by $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in Assam (Surma), by 5 inches in Lower Burma, and by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Arakan and Malabar. In the other divisions the amounts were smaller. The third column of the concluding table shows the general deficiency of the rainfall during the week. In only seven divisions did the average actual rainfall exceed the normal average. These divisions were Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Madras (South-Central, South and Central), Mysore, and Sind. In Tenasserim the excess was large, in Mysore considerable, and in the remainder moderate or small. The most marked deficiencies were $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the Konkan and $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches in North Bengal, but many other divisions have relatively to the average quite as deficient an amount. The final column of the table displays the same general characteristics as did the figures of last week, *viz.*, a large seasonal deficiency over by far the greater part of the country. The figures refer to the period from May 31st to June 20th. During that period there has been more rain than usual in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Arakan, in Behar, in the Submontane division of the North-West Provinces, in Madras (South-Central and South), and in Mysore. In all the other divisions the fall has been short. In many divisions only two or three per cent. of the normal amount has fallen, and in nearly all the amount of defect is large.

The following is the record of the heaviest falls registered, which are nearly all reported from North-Eastern India or the south-west of the Peninsula:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
			Inches.
Tenasserim . . .	Tavoy	Sudder . . .	12·72
	Moulmein . . .	Ditto . . .	19·73
	Amherst . . .	Ditto . . .	19·73
Lower Burma . . .	Bassein	Ditto . . .	8·42
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto . . .	13·60
	Shillong . . .	Cherrapunji . . .	16·20
Malabar	Travancore . . .	Kottayam . . .	8·23
Mysore	Chitaldrug . . .	Davengiri . . .	7·65

PROVINCES.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 20th, 1891.			Rainfall data from May 31st to June 20th, 1891.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	17·39	9·64	+ 7·75	41·59	27·46	+ 51
	Lower Burma	5·11	4·23	+ 0·88	25·03	12·95	+ 93
	Central Burma	3·34	4·33	— 0·99	10·39	12·53	— 17
	Upper Burma	1·49	?	?	8·03	?	?
	Arakan	4·47	7·18	— 2·71	21·11	17·65	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·30	5·01	— 2·71	10·43	15·08	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	7·32	10·29	— 2·97	23·77	27·12	— 12
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·06	3·56	— 1·50	0·39	11·08	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0·30	2·70	— 2·40	4·78	7·92	— 40
	Central Bengal	0·50	2·97	— 2·47	4·41	7·56	— 42
	North Bengal	1·89	7·28	— 5·39	6·17	18·51	— 67
	Orissa	0·04	2·36	— 2·32	1·30	5·18	— 75
	Chota Nagpur	0	2·56	— 2·56	2·54	5·42	— 53
	Behar (South)	0	1·67	— 1·67	4·35	3·63	+ 12
	Do. (North)	0·03	2·96	— 2·93	6·87	5·87	+ 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	1·18	— 1·18	1·11	2·36	— 53
	Oudh (South)	0	1·19	— 1·19	0·30	2·21	— 86
	Do. (North)	0	1·40	— 1·40	0·90	2·70	— 67
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·98	— 0·98	0·40	1·89	— 79
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·85	— 0·85	0·50	1·55	— 68
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	1·37	— 1·37	2·92	2·82	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·52	— 0·48	0·19	0·88	— 78
	Do. (Central)	0·02	0·71	— 0·69	0·48	1·17	— 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0·03	0·84	— 0·81	0·76	1·46	— 48
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·02	1·80	— 1·78	0·58	3·27	— 82
	Do. (North-West)	0·16	0·42	— 0·26	0·29	0·89	— 67
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·19	— 0·17	0·08	0·38	— 79
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·60	6·18	— 1·58	20·80	24·59	— 15
	Madras (South Central)	1·02	0·51	+ 0·51	3·54	2·01	+ 76
	Coorg	2·01	4·51	— 2·50	8·98	18·31	— 51
	Mysore	2·23	0·48	+ 1·75	3·74	2·36	+ 58
	Konkan	0·54	6·24	— 5·70	2·32	18·86	— 88
	Bombay Deccan	0·40	0·79	— 0·39	0·84	3·78	— 78
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·08	0·82	— 0·74	0·08	3·62	— 98
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	1·81	— 1·81	0·04	4·57	— 99
	Central Provinces (West)	0	2·19	— 2·19	0·20	4·72	— 96
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	2·69	— 2·68	1·43	5·02	— 72
	Ditto (East)	0·04	2·70	— 2·66	0·85	5·57	— 85
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	1·64	— 1·62	0·03	3·18	— 99
	Kattiawar	0·03	0·95	— 0·92	0·03	1·64	— 98
	Sind	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	0·05	0·13	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	1·65	— 1·64	0·16	3·66	— 96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·79	— 0·78	0·31	2·05	— 85
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·51	— 0·51	0	0·90	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·04	1·71	— 1·67	1·18	3·17	— 63
	Ditto (*a*)	0·05	?	?	1·40	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·43	1·12	— 0·69	0·49	2·84	— 83
	Madras (Central)	0·75	0·10	+ 0·65	1·02	1·94	— 47
	East Coast (Central)	0·18	0·90	— 0·72	0·36	1·98	— 82
	Ditto (South)	0·41	0·43	— 0·02	0·99	1·15	— 14
	Madras (South)	0·44	0·14	+ 0·30	0·89	0·84	+ 6

SIMLA, *25th June, 1891.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th June.*—No rain in Kistna, Madras, and Tanjore; fair in Bellary, Anantapur, parts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; and slight elsewhere. Rainfall generally deficient in the affected tracts, and prospects continue unfavourable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices are rising in thirteen districts, namely, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; falling in South Arcot; and stationary in other districts. Over 8,700 coolies employed on works on last day of the week in the Chingleput district, 4,900 in the Wandiwash taluk, 2,170 in the Kalahasti zemindari, 805 in three taluks of Tinnevelly, 253 in Coimbatore, and 357 on sixteen minor irrigation works in the Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah. Number fed in kitchens—205, including 72 women and 83 children, in four taluks of Chingleput; 752, including 126 women and 586 children, in the Wandiwash taluk; and 741, including 568 children, in the Kalahasti zemindari.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Moderate rain throughout the Karnatic and in parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar, and scanty in Gujarat, Konkan, and Sind. More rain wanted urgently throughout the Presidency for sowing and fodder and water-supply. Crops damaged by blight, locusts, and other insects in parts of Sind. Sowings retarded in places for want of sufficient rain.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Slight rain in North and East Bengal; elsewhere dry and very hot. More rain now required in parts, but prospects are generally good. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are in good condition. Cultivation and sowings of late rice and *bhadoi* crops are proceeding in some districts. Transplanting of late rice seedlings is in progress. *Cheena* and *mung* crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Indigo is doing well, and is being cut in some districts. Locusts appeared in several parts, and did slight injury to the crops. Prices stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather very sultry and dry; rain much needed. Irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and other summer crops continues, and fields are being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Locusts are reported from all districts, except Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Bareilly, and Moradabad; they did some damage in Kumaon, and injured sugarcane in Ballia and Partabgarh and indigo in the last-named district. Markets are well supplied, but prices have risen in Benares, Fyzabad, and Bareilly, and tend upwards in Sitapur; elsewhere they are steady. Export continues from Meerut.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Sealkote, and Mooltan. Prices unsettled in Delhi; falling in Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Threshing and cleaning of *rabi*

crops going on. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good. More rain is wanted at Hissar. Outturn of *rabi* is reported above average in Shahpur. Locusts are reported from most districts, and crops have been damaged in some of them. Fodder sufficient in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi, where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather very hot, with occasional clouds. Rain much wanted, especially in districts where rice sowings have commenced. Fodder and water getting scarce in places, especially in Nimar. Prices inclined to rise.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Ploughing for the wet-weather crop has commenced in most districts and sowing in a few. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thayetmyo and Mandalay; slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bhamo, and the Lower Chindwin; while it has declined slightly in Akyab, Pakokku, and Magwe.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather dry and sultry. Sowing and transplanting of late rice continue. Tea and other standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good. More rain still wanted in parts of four districts. Ploughing and manuring in active progress. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week. Ploughing of rice fields in progress; more rain wanted. Slight rise in prices.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Weather hot. Land ready for *kharif*, but sowings cannot be commenced for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in four taluks and in the Wun, Basim, and Akola districts. Water scarce in the Murtazapur taluk and the Wun and Basim districts. Prices rising in two taluks, and in the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Cotton crop unfavourable in Basim owing to delay in sowing. Locusts passed through Malkapur without causing damage.

No rain at Hyderabad during the week. Fields ready, but *kharif* not sown for want of rain. Tanks and wells getting dry. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Crops in Goona partly damaged by locusts. No other changes of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Slight rain in three States and at Ajmere. Locusts appeared in Marwar and Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States, and in Ajmere-Merwara, Deoli, and Kherwara. Cattle dying in the Ajmere and Todgurh tahsils; in poor condition at Kherwara, Harowti, Bikanir, and Kishengarh. Prices of food-grains steady in some places; fluctuating at others. 44,518 acres affected by scarcity in Ajmere-Merwara; 7,021 persons employed on relief works; gratuitous relief given to 90 persons unable to work.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th June.*—A much needed break has occurred in the rains. Prospects much improved. Prices still very high.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1891.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	S. S. "CONGELLA."				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Natal.						
	Males.	Females	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	17	10	27	366 women per 100 men.	17	10	27
From 2 to 10 years	34	14	48		34	14	48
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	29	7	36		29	7	36
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	156	59	215		156	59	215
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	25	10	35		25	10	35
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	...	1	1		...	1	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362		261	101	362

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	NATAL.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	9	9	18	9	9	18
North-Western Provinces	166	59	225	166	59	225
Oudh	83	33	116	83	33	116
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States	3	...	3	3	...	3
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362	261	101	362

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	39	19	58	39	19	58
Agriculturists	112	33	145	112	33	145
Artisans	21	4	25	21	4	25
Low castes	89	39	128	89	39	128
Musulmans	...	6	6	...	6	6
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	101	362	261	101	362

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	261	95	356
2. Musulmans	...	6	6
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	261	101	362

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1891.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
Cotton, raw—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	...	2	...	6,860	18,653	3,558	3,495	53	257	4,210	...	...	37,088
Bombay Town	...	5,24,673	...	...	21,534	7,355	9,200	2,07,035	...	1,30,979	2	...	9,01,038
Karachi	...	...	41,666	...	1	8,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,338
Total	...	5,24,675	41,666	6,860	40,188	19,084	12,755	2,07,088	257	1,35,189	2	...	9,88,664
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	3,65,785	3,05,768	10,118	25,398	...	145	...	...	...	7,07,314
Bombay Town	...	5,91,982	...	...	14,167	1,442	14,10,693	1,73,083	...	1,72,549	667	...	23,64,183
Karachi	...	...	53,113	...	...	87,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,872
Total	...	5,91,982	53,113	3,65,785	3,19,935	99,919	14,36,091	1,73,083	145	1,72,549	667	...	32,12,369
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	4,68,596	2,21,641	...	17,351	...	3,174	66,455	...	...	7,77,217
Bombay Town	...	1,86,651	...	...	64,697	...	4,37,824	1,78,273	...	2,80,167	94,681	...	12,42,293
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,86,651	...	4,68,596	2,86,338	...	4,55,175	1,78,273	3,174	3,46,622	94,681	...	20,19,510
Indigo—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	55	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Bombay Town	31	117	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	13	...	...	167
Karachi	...	...	520	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	795
Total	31	117	520	55	29	281	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,046
GRAND TOTAL	31	13,03,425	95,299	8,41,296	6,46,490	1,19,384	19,04,021	5,58,444	3,576	6,54,373	95,350	...	62,21,589

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE;
Simla, the 23rd June, 1891.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2650.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

STORES.

RELAXATION, AS A TENTATIVE MEASURE, OF THE EXISTING ORDERS PROHIBITING THE LOCAL PURCHASE OF ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE MADE UP FROM IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1891.

Read again the following papers:

(1) Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, consolidating the existing rules regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture.

(2) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 141 (Financial), dated 26th May 1887.

(3) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 191 (Financial), dated 26th July 1888.

(4) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 192 (Financial), dated 26th July 1888.

(5) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 52 (Military—Stores), dated 30th August 1888.

Read also—

(6) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 65 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 5th March 1889.

(7) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 161 (Financial), dated 25th July 1889.

(8) Letter from Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay, dated 8th July 1890, forwarding a memorial from the representative Manufacturing Engineers and Iron Founders of India regarding the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on Officers of the Public Works Department against the purchase of ironwork of local manufacture.

(9) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 338 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 15th October 1890.

(10) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 3 (Financial), dated 8th January 1891.

RESOLUTION.

1. In paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, the policy of the Government of India in regard to the purchase in India of articles of local manufacture required for the public service was expressed in the following terms:

Para. 28.—The orders of the Secretary of State make it incumbent on all Officers of Government requiring stores of European manufacture to obtain them by indenting on the Secretary of State, and permit of the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America only under the special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. The Governor General in Council therefore desires again to invite the special attention of Local Governments to the expediency of supplying the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture. The Government of India is desirous to give the utmost

encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture or of indigenous origin; and where articles of European and of Indian manufacture do not differ materially in price and quality, the Government would always be disposed to give the preference to the latter; and the Governor General in Council desires to remind all Officers of Government that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally even although the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe. It is most desirable to bear in mind the distinction between articles of European manufacture and articles produced or worked up in India from imported material; the former should not, save in exceptional cases, be purchased in the local market, while the latter should by preference be purchased locally whenever the quality is sufficiently good, and the price not higher than the cost of laying down the imported article. There are many articles which may not be immediately obtained in the local market, but which can be made in the event of Government encouraging the manufacture.

The special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same Resolution (as amended by Financial Resolution No. 2586, dated the 23rd May 1890), in which the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America is held to be permissible, are as follows:

1st, when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so;

2nd, when stores indented for from England have not arrived, or when a sudden emergency has arisen, and in either case only if serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting for the stores from England;

3rd, when the articles are perishable.

2. Some misconception appears to have arisen regarding the application of paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, to manufactured articles of iron and steel. The term "raw material" used therein, the import of which from Europe for the purpose of being worked up into finished articles was declared to be unobjectionable, was held in some quarters to apply to the bars and plates of iron and steel which are made up into bridges, roofs, and other finished engineering structures. This, however, was not the intention of the Resolution. It was considered by the Government of India in regard to manufactured articles of iron and steel that they were classes of stores to which the objections to local purchase applied in the highest degree mainly on the grounds (1) that much of the material imported into India was of inferior quality; (2) that the delays that unavoidably occur even in England on account of the rejection of material would be aggravated in India with consequences ruinous to the contractor and most injurious to Government; (3) of the absence in India of the necessary mechanical and chemical appliances required for testing iron and steel; and (4) of the loss of the economical advantage secured by free competition, which could not be obtained in India owing to the limited number of capable firms.

On these grounds the purchase in India for the public service of manufactured articles of iron and steel was prohibited, except under the special circumstances mentioned above.

3. Having regard, however, to the representations contained in the memorial read above, and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of technical education, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders prohibiting the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and

steel made up from imported materials. In so doing the Governor General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally, and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. It is not intended to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature, and firms that may obtain orders under this Resolution must be distinctly warned that no claim for compensation of any sort will be admitted in the event of its being found necessary to discontinue the practice of inviting tenders in India.

4. In the annexure to this Resolution is a list of articles, tenders for which may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be invited in future from local firms. It is not necessary that there should be an absolutely rigid adherence to the items specified. Tenders for any articles of the nature indicated in the list may be invited, but it should be understood that articles on which very little labour in India is required can be best procured through the Secretary of State. It is also intended that the relaxation of the rules regarding local manufacture shall be limited to the less important supplies: *e.g.*, bridges and roofs of *small* span required for the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, and for Municipalities and District Boards. In the case of railways under construction, the whole of the necessary supplies, as far as can be foreseen, will continue as heretofore to be procured by indent on the Secretary of State. The relaxation of the rules will refer only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated, and delay in the supply of which would involve loss in some respect.

5. The following restrictions must also be rigidly enforced in all cases in order to ensure—

(1) that the articles locally supplied are not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state;

(2) that the price is not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State; and

(3) that the quality is not inferior to that of English supplies.

I.—*Firms that may be permitted to tender.*—It is evident that a most careful selection must be made of the firms allowed to tender, and only firms of recognised standing, and whose shops are fitted with the necessary plant, will be considered eligible. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore directed to furnish the Government of India with a list of the firms within their jurisdiction that they consider should be entitled to the privilege of tendering. The lists should state the principal machines in the shops of each firm, and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product.

II.—*Checks to ensure that the articles are manufactured in India from the raw material.*—Raw material may be understood to mean wrought-iron and steel in the form of plates and bars, cast-iron in the shape of pig, and steel forgings in the shape of bars and ingots. Local manufacture from raw material imported in these shapes may be permitted, but the contracts for all local supplies of articles of iron and steel should contain a clause insisting that the articles, with the exception of the raw material thus defined, must be made wholly in India. A certificate from the firms to which orders may be given should also accompany the delivery of each order to the effect that this clause of the contract has been complied with. With this object in view Local Governments and

Administrations should also arrange for periodical or other inspections of the Government orders under execution by the selected firms.

III.—*Check as regards the relative prices of English and Indian supplies.*—The best check will be furnished by a comparison of the tenders received from Indian firms with the quarterly rate-lists issued by the Director General of Railways. In cases of doubt Local Governments and Administrations might ask the Director General of Stores at the India Office by telegram* for approximate rates, including the prevailing rates of freight.

* Either direct or through the Government of India according to the rules regulating the despatch of Foreign State messages.

IV.—*Testing of the raw material employed and, when necessary, of the finished product.*—With the system of careful selection that is prescribed, the Government of India is convinced that the selected firms would be careful to employ material of none but the best quality. To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought-iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens, Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Basic steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited. In the case of articles of any importance, it will be necessary, however, to test the raw material employed. It is believed that some of the engineering firms interested in local manufacture either possess or are prepared to erect the necessary testing plant. This should be insisted upon so far as possible. Another means of testing the raw material will be by sending samples for the purpose to the Railway workshops which exist in all the large centres, and which are generally provided with some testing plant. Enquiry will be made by the Government of India in what railway shops the necessary tests could be carried out, and the scale of fees that would be charged. Such fees would be payable by the manufacturing firms in all cases. The tests will invariably be carried out in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, and all specifications for articles to be locally supplied will specify the tests which the material employed is to undergo. To assist Local Governments and Administrations in preparing such specifications and in the carrying out of the tests, they will be furnished with copies of Professor Unwin's handbook on "The Testing of Materials of Construction." Should it subsequently be found necessary, Government will be prepared to arrange for the erection of adequate testing machinery at selected centres.

In cases where structures, such as roofs and bridges of small span, are locally manufactured, the contract should in all cases provide for the efficient testing of the finished structure before delivery, either in the shops of the manufacturer, or else in those of the nearest Railway Company.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure to Resolution No. 2650 of 1891.

Appendix.

List of articles which may be made up in India from imported raw materials, subject to the restrictions specified in paragraph 5 of the Resolution.

ROOFING.

Roof trusses under 30 feet span with purlins, &c.

Ironwork for timber trusses.

Cast-iron columns of small size.

BRIDGE-WORK.

Bridges of simple design and of small span; also bridges of which only a small number of such spans of similar design are required.

Well-curbs.

Suspension rods and bond rings for wells.

Straps and bolts for timber bridges.

Pile shoes and rings.

Cast-iron cylinders and screw piles.

Petty ironwork, such as holding down bolts, &c., sizes of which cannot be known until works are started.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cast-iron sleepers.

Cast-iron pipes, special lengths, such as are required for closers, special bends, &c.

Wrought-iron signals.

Signal winches.

PLANT.

Workshop stores, except tool, steel, and varnishes.

Trolly wheels and axles.

Ironwork for trollies.

Mining tubs and buckets.

Ironwork for tip wagons.

Asphalt boilers.

Iron cisterns.

Dobbin carts.

Hand pile driving engines (all necessary ironwork).

Grapnels.

Small mortar mills.

Concrete skips.

Wall boxes for shafting.

Small cupolas.

Hand foundry ladles.

Cold and hot sets or chisels.

Snaps for rivetting.

Fire buckets for rivetting.

Dollies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX of 1891-92.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 7th June 1890.			Week ending 6th June 1891.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th June 1890.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1891.		Total increase in 1891-92.	Total decrease 1891-
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
13th June 1891	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	8,00,096	524	1,526	10,28,968	674	88,11,249	594	1,03,72,226	710	15,60,977	...
13th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,816	137	57	8,142	143	92,350	167	1,10,565	203	18,215	...
6th ditto	Bengal and North-Western (*b*)	649	93,290	144	712	1,00,950	142	9,64,558	153	10,90,490	160	1,25,932	...
6th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Lucknow - Bareilly Section)	141	10,194	72	199	10,668	54	87,727	64	1,09,022	57	21,295	...
13th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*c*)	584	62,842	108	831	1,29,377	156	7,67,445	144	14,59,800	184	6,92,355	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland (*d*)	752	65,101	87	752	1,05,687	141	7,33,715	100	10,84,239	151	3,50,524	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,672	3,72,492	223	1,672	4,52,000	270	37,22,147	229	43,56,649	272	6,34,502	...
6th ditto	Southern Mahratta	979	1,01,447	104	1,044	94,079	90	9,20,322	97	10,14,532	102	94,210	...
6th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	296	22,287	75	296	28,512	96	1,92,665	67	2,53,711	90	61,046	...
6th ditto	South Indian (*e*)	737	1,34,296	182	901	1,40,133	156	11,79,615	165	14,18,154	164	2,38,539	...
	Total	7,393	16,69,861	226	7,990	20,98,516	263	1,74,71,793	244	2,12,69,388	278	37,97,595	...
	State Lines worked by the State.												
13th June 1891	North-Western (*f*)	2,399	4,94,968	206	2,395	6,87,127	287	48,56,479	208	53,69,500	234	5,13,021	...
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,32,705	192	692	1,82,067	263	15,34,355	228	22,10,639	334	6,76,284	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	747	1,96,405	263	777	1,76,840	228	17,65,517	243	19,22,612	259	1,57,095	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central (*g*)	125	13,688	109	125	12,960	104	1,26,101	104	1,34,612	112	8,511	...
13th ditto	Nathati	27	2,034	76	27	1,600	59	18,379	70	15,649	61	...	2
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	236	34	8	261	33	2,127	29	3,043	40	916	...
6th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,074	43	25	1,212	48	8,618	32	9,456	38	838	...
6th ditto	Burma (*h*)	553	93,477	169	556	94,737	170	10,56,794	197	10,82,398	203	25,604	...
	Total	4,575	9,34,607	204	4,605	11,56,804	251	93,68,370	211	1,07,47,909	244	13,79,539	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
6th June 1891	Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	1,492	9,42,588	632	1,492	11,71,721	786	96,65,202	667	1,25,43,023	878	28,77,821	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,18,902	692	461	3,48,000	755	35,31,983	789	34,22,583	776	...	1,09
6th ditto	Madras	840	1,85,247	221	840	1,68,277	200	16,80,950	206	16,77,938	209	...	3
	Total	2,793	14,46,737	518	2,793	16,87,998	604	1,48,78,135	548	1,76,43,544	660	27,65,409	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		14,761	40,51,205	274	15,388	49,43,318	321	4,17,18,298	292	4,96,60,841	337	79,42,543	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,88,685	127	2,12,38,895	144	30,50,210	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,29,613	165	2,84,21,946	193	48,92,333	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th June 1891	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	162	15,241	94	...	...	1,98,587	128	1,98,587	...
13th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,294	286	22	5,558	253	65,953	309	65,050	312	...	
6th ditto	Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's Section)	67	6,592	98	67	5,900	88	77,781	119	84,140	131	6,359	
30th May 1891	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*j*)	...	(*k*) 88,828	131	(*l*) 80,383	120	...	8
	Total	89	12,886	145	251	26,699	106	2,32,562	143	4,28,760	136	1,96,198	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.												
6th June 1891	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	47,383	134	354	54,763	155	5,12,045	149	5,04,331	149	...	7
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	4,863	83	72	4,310	60	50,441	88	51,641	75	1,200	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,271	47	68	4,200	62	11,849	45	41,680	64	29,831	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlád	13	1,596	123	13	1,410	108	(*m*) 6,462	101	14,366	116	7,904	...
6th ditto	Kolhapur	...	...	...	29	4,851	167	...	...	(*n*) 18,431	94	18,431	...
	Total	453	55,113	122	536	69,534	130	5,80,797	134	6,30,449	125	49,652	...
	Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency.												
13th June 1891	Rájpura-Bhátinda	108	13,074	121	108	13,216	122	95,256	91	1,56,244	151	60,988	...
	Lines owned and worked by States.												
13th June 1891	Jodhpore	124	7,979	64	188	9,000	48	83,003	69	90,825	52	7,822	...
13th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	332	39,647	119	334	34,463	103	4,63,153	144	3,61,782	113	...	1,01
6th ditto	Morvi	94	9,614	103	94	7,877	84	79,466	87	73,279	81	...	6
	Total	550	57,240	104	616	51,340	83	6,25,622	117	5,25,886	90	...	99

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Goilkera section of the Bengal-Nágpur railway worked by the East Indian Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(*i*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*j*) Return not received.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890.
(*l*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1891.
(*m*) Total receipts from 5th May to 7th June 1890.
(*n*) Total receipts from 21st April to 6th June 1891.

H. H. HERBERT